

## Geneva summit to focus on arms

BRUSSELS (R) — The first meeting of President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will focus on arms control, Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, said Wednesday. Mr. Reagan is personally working on the agenda for the summit in Geneva this November, she said in a satellite news conference. "The range of issues in our view arrange themselves in four categories — arms control, regional and bilateral issues and human rights. I have no doubt that the focus is on arms control," said Ms. Ridgway, who replaced Richard Burt last month. "Mr. Reagan has no preconditions for going to Geneva," she said. Asked about a Soviet announcement of a five-month moratorium on underground nuclear tests starting on Aug. 6, Ms. Ridgway replied: "The issue in this enormously complex area of arms control is verification."

Pravda: U.S. will not join test ban in time, page 3

# Jordan Times

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جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرأي

## 13 die in European storms

VIENNA (R) — Summer gales and blizzards raged again over Western Europe's mountain areas Wednesday, with 10 reported dead in Austria and three climbers killed in the Swiss and French Alps. The River Danube overflowed in parts of Austria and was closed to shipping. Troops helped to clear the main road through the Brenner Pass, one of Europe's key north-south routes, and rail traffic between West Germany and Italy was diverted through Switzerland. Two climbers, a Briton and an Italian, died as violent winds battered the Mont Blanc range, police in Chamonix reported. Their identities were not immediately disclosed. Rescue teams were still searching for two Spaniards, a Frenchman and a Pole missing since last weekend. In Switzerland, helicopters plucked 20 climbers off the 4,777-metre Matterhorn, where they had been stranded for more than 24 hours, mountain rescuers said. The group of 13 Spaniards, four Austrians, two Britons and a West German, were flown to the nearby resort of Zermatt.

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## Jewish settlers open fire on citrus truck

AMMAN (Petra) — Jewish settlers Tuesday night opened fire from automatic weapons on a truck loaded with citrus near the occupied city of Hebron, reports said Wednesday. The driver of the truck was injured while the vehicle was badly damaged, the reports said. Israeli police claimed that the truck was shot at by police when it failed to stop at police request and was speeding into the settlement. The police report also claimed that two passengers in the truck fled after the incident.

## Iraq frees 29 Iranian prisoners

ANKARA (R) — Iraq flew 29 sick and disabled Iranian prisoners of war to Ankara on Wednesday and freed them, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He said the Gulf war prisoners were handed over to Iranian officials and flown on to Tehran. Turkey is neutral in the war and has been used often in the past for handing over prisoners.

## Tureiki: Japan, Libya to work for Gulf peace

TOKYO (R) — Libya's top diplomat said Wednesday Japan and Libya had agreed to work closely together towards ending the war between Iraq and Iran. Libya's Foreign Minister Secretary (minister) Ali Abdul Salam Al Tureiki told a press conference that in his talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe the two countries found their policies on the Iran-Iraq war were very close, if not identical. Mr. Tureiki said Libya condemned the war and had tried to mediate between the two sides. He dismissed as propaganda suggestions that his country was supplying arms to Iran.

## Lebanon to ease rules on Palestinian papers

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese government has agreed to ease procedures for Palestinians seeking to renew travel documents issued by Lebanon, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) announced Wednesday. An UNRWA statement said Palestinian refugees formerly difficult in Lebanon were finding it difficult to renew their travel documents. As a result, some had lost permits to live and work in their new host countries. The UNRWA statement said Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami had agreed to form a committee to establish new procedures.

## 8 African states discuss drought

CAIRO (R) — Senior officials from eight African countries opened two days of talks Wednesday on economic problems, especially those related to drought and food shortages. The countries, mostly in the Nile basin, are Egypt, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Central Africa, Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, all members of the so-called Regional Group of the Undugu, Swahili for "brotherhood."

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# King urges Arab World to back Jordan-PLO action

'Any retrenchment would take us back to inaction, paralysis'

By Lamis K. Andoni and Saleiman Judah in Casablanca

JOINT Jordanian-Palestinian action supported by the Arab World is the only way to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, His Majesty King Hussein told an extraordinary Arab summit Wednesday.

Any retrenchment on the part of the Arab World to support the joint action as outlined in the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) "would take us back to a state of inaction and paralysis," King Hussein told the summit.

"At that point, any professions relating to right of justice will prove as fruitless as they have in the past," he said. "Complaints about continued aggression will change nothing, exactly as in the past."

The Jordanian-Palestinian action is the "last feasible chance to rescue land, people and holy places," the King said. "If it succeeds, well and good; if not, to face the consequences. God help Palestine, its people and all of us in the region."

Addressing the chronic problems that have been facing the Arab World, and unsuccessful efforts to settle them, the King asked the summit: "...how are such efforts to bear fruit while the Arab position remains stagnant? How can we achieve any progress while disarray, state selfishness, conspiracy, hegemony, des-

truction and the erection of barriers are prized above unity, national cohesion, amity, kinship, constructiveness and the removal of hindrances? Can we be justifiably optimistic about common Arab action when we have replaced logic with demagoguery, frankness with invective and dialogue with terrorism?"

Citing the Iran-Iraq war, the Lebanese crisis and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan, the King asked: "Is it not preordained fate that our causes, problems and crises should always be chronic? Are our people destined to suffer without end? Does the whole responsibility lie with external forces sustained by greed and hatred, as we are prone to saying? Or do we have a hand in that responsibility?"

The lack of a unified Arab stand and Arab states' non-adherence to the Arab League Charter are the major cause for the persisting Gulf war, the King said. "How can we expect this destructive and bloody war to come to an early

## Extraordinary summit begins in Casablanca

HEADS OF STATE and representatives of 16 Arab states and the PLO Wednesday began an extraordinary summit expected to focus on inter-Arab relations and the Palestinian problem.

The summit was formally opened by King Hassan II of Morocco at 1800 GMT but attention focused on a closed session that the Arab heads of delegations held earlier in the day. According to sources close to the meeting, the leaders agreed to place the almost five-year-old Gulf war on the agenda of the summit.

King Hassan had called the summit to discuss ways and means to heal inter-Arab differences and review developments in the Palestinian problem. A foreign ministers' meeting on Monday stopped short of adding the Gulf war to the agenda despite efforts by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz. It was not clear what prompted the delegations to add the item to the agenda on Wednesday.

Items on the agenda were the subject of discussion during the closed session, which was preceded by extensive talks among heads of delegations.

The meeting continued until the early hours of Wednesday.

It was preceded by a meeting between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat, another between the King and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, Mr. Arafat and Mr. Ramadan met separately on the same day.

Informed sources told the Jordan Times that a consensus was emerging among delegates to the summit to avoid taking major decisions over sensitive issues such as the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian accord, the return of Egypt to the Arab League and any amendment to the Arab League Charter.

The sources expect the summit to issue a statement covering all issues but focusing mainly on calls for efforts to restore Arab solidarity and clear the Arab political atmosphere. The statement would also cover efforts to convene the next regular Arab summit in Riyadh through reaffirming commitment to resolutions adopted at the last regular summit held in Fez, Morocco, in 1982. The sources said they also expect the statement to call for special decisions to protect Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The sources said that an Arab



His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by King Hassan II of Morocco and Moroccan Prince Mohammed, inspects a guard of honour upon his arrival in Casablanca Tuesday (AP wirephoto)

## U.S., Israel 'awaiting Arab response' to Feb. 11 accord

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The United States and Israel are keeping a close watch on the Arab summit in Casablanca to assess Arab response to proposals for peace talks, Israeli officials said Wednesday.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who with Israeli leaders Wednesday after visits to Jordan and Egypt, told the Israelis that Jordan was keen on pursuing peace efforts, officials told the Associated Press.

Mr. Whitehead told Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that Jordan was waiting for the U.S. to respond to a list of Palestinians proposed as delegates in a joint team with Jordan for talks with American officials, a ministry official told the agency.

But the U.S. administration apparently plans to take no action on the list until the end of the Casablanca summit which began Wednesday, said another official, speaking before Mr. Whitehead's talks with Mr. Shamir and Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Both the U.S. and Israel want to hear Arab response to the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a joint political strategy towards a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem, the official told the AP.

Mr. Whitehead gave no indication of how the Americans would respond to the proposed Palestinian delegates, but he said

the administration was "disappointed" because the list included PLO members, according to the official.

Mr. Whitehead, who took over the number two post at the State Department on July 15, told reporters his two-day visit to Israel was a "get acquainted trip."

He said the talks covered "a wide range of matters of mutual interest" and refused to elaborate. The U.S. official, who held talks with His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak during his visits to Amman and Cairo, told Israeli leaders that Jordan "seems to be very interested in pushing" for Middle East peace talks.

The Foreign Ministry official quoted by the AP said.

Mr. Shamir restated Israel's objections to a preliminary meeting between the Americans and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which he said Israel feared could lead to American recognition of the PLO.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir reiterated that Israel wanted direct negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation excluding the PLO, the ministry official said.

Washington has said that the planned meeting between U.S. officials and the proposed joint delegation would take place "soon" in Amman. State Department spokesmen have also said that the administration was looking to the Casablanca summit

to support Jordan's peace initiative and called on Arab leaders to back the Kingdom's efforts for peace in the Middle East.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who is expected to head the U.S. delegation to the planned Amman meeting, said last month that "some" of the delegates included in the Palestinian list now under study in Washington might be acceptable to the administration as representatives of the Palestinian people. Although Mr. Murphy did not elaborate, it was believed that he was referring to members of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, whose names are reportedly included in the list.

According to reports, the Palestinian list, drawn up by the PLO and submitted to Washington through Jordan, includes two West Bank leaders from the occupied territories who are not members of the PLO or the PNC — lawyer Fayez Abu Rahme and journalist Hanna Siniora.

Mr. Peres, who had rejected the entire list as not acceptable to Israel, reportedly accepted Mr. Abu Rahme and Mr. Siniora as Palestinian "negotiators". However, the U.S. said the decision whether to or not to meet any of the delegates would be a U.S. decision and the administration would not give any veto power to Israel over the issue.

## Kuwaiti report sparks hopes for release of kidnap victims

BEIRUT (AP) — A Kuwaiti newspaper report raised hopes Wednesday that some Americans and Frenchmen kidnapped in west Beirut since March 1984 may soon be released.

But police and Shi'ite Muslim militia commanders in Beirut denied comment or denied all knowledge of any impending release.

The Kuwaiti newspaper As-Siyasah said Tuesday that Syria would arrange the release of five American and three French kidnap victims in Lebanon to steal the media limelight from the Arab summit which opened in Morocco on Wednesday.

The independent daily quoted an unnamed western diplomatic source as saying the release was expected to come a "few minutes before the Arab summit opens" in Casablanca.

Syria and three other Arab countries are boycotting the summit. There was no independent con-

firmed of the Kuwait report. Officials in Paris, Washington and Beirut could not confirm it.

There was no explanation why only five Americans and three Frenchmen were reportedly going to be freed. Seven Americans and four Frenchmen are held hostage by radical Shi'ites in Lebanon who seek the release of 17 comrades convicted on bombing charges in Kuwait. Kuwait has refused to free the bombers.

Lebanon's police commander, Maj. Gen. Osman Osman, told the Associated Press Wednesday on the As-Siyasah dispatch that: "We've heard the report, but we've got nothing whatsoever to corroborate or substantiate this."

"Police forces have nothing to indicate an imminent release of the hostages."

A leftist militia official close to the Syrians told the AP: "My understanding from influential people involved in this case that (the kid-

nap victims) will be released after the issue of the prisoners of Adit is settled."

The hijackers of a TWA airliner in June demanded the release of 764 detainees held in Adit prison near Haifa in return for freeing 39 Americans.

Israel has released more than half the Lebanese since then. Israeli newspapers said when the last group of 10 detainees were freed July 23 that the remaining 335 would be released in batches at two-week intervals.

Mahmoud Fakih, a Shi'ite Amal leader in South Lebanon, was quoted by the As-Safir newspaper as saying he expects Israel to free more Lebanese Thursday.

An influential Shi'ite Muslim cleric, Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, regarded as the spiritual head of the radical Shi'ite Hezbollah (Party of God), said he had no information on any imminent hostage release.

## Attack kills SLA man

TEL AVIV (AP) — A soldier in the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia was killed in a commando attack in South Lebanon on Wednesday, Israel Radio reported.

The militiamen were killed when commandos opened automatic weapons fire and threw hand grenades at a militia position on the road leading to the town of Jezzeine, about 16 kilometres north of the Israeli border, the radio said.

The town is in Israel's self-styled "security zone" along the border in South Lebanon.

In another attack, commandos fired two rocket-propelled grenades at another militia position in the "security zone", at Ras Al Bayda on the Mediterranean coast, the radio reported. There were no casualties in the attack, it said.

Two Israeli soldiers were killed in a clash with commandos in the "security zone" Monday.

On Tuesday, a suicide bomber riding a mule detonated saddle baskets full of explosives near a South Lebanon building that Israel says is used by the SLA.

Resistance war flares in South Lebanon, page 2

## Over 1,000 of Obote forces reportedly jailed

KAMPALA (AP) — More than 1,000 members of ousted President Milton Obote's secret police and escort unit have been jailed in a maximum security prison since a military coup July 27, sources at prison headquarters said Wednesday.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said the roundup was directed mainly at members of the National Security Agency, the formal name for the secret police. They said the former agents had been taken to Luzira Prison near Kampala.

The sources' account conformed with a report Wednesday in Mumbo, a Kampala daily newspaper backed by the Roman Catholic church, which said 1,072 people — mostly security agents and Mr. Obote's bodyguards — had been sent to Luzira by the new military government.

Since the coup, the new military authorities have called on all members of the security agency and the presidential escort unit to report to army headquarters and to bring their weapons with them.

The newly appointed internal affairs minister, Paul Semogerere, said he had not yet been fully briefed on the arrests. As leader of the opposition Democratic Party under Mr. Obote, Mr. Semogerere had often denounced the government's practice of detaining people without trial.

Mr. Semogerere said one of the new government's top priorities was to release political prisoners detained under Mr. Obote. He said there were at least 1,000 such detainees in Luzira alone.

Reuter adds: Pressure is mounting in Uganda for a round-table conference to end bloody rebel wars in the south and northwest of the country, but the key guerrilla faction was yet to respond to calls for a ceasefire.

The Democratic Party, which draws its political support from the Baganda heartland where the main rebels operate, called on Tuesday for a ceasefire and a conference on ending the war, as well as ways of forming a new army.

The appeal was made to the rebels as well as to Lieutenant-General Tito Okello, the head of the ruling military council which seized power after the coup.

## British media go silent

LONDON (R) — Striking broadcasters Wednesday blacked out news programmes to Britain and the world in protest at a government-requested ban on a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) documentary about Northern Ireland.

The one-day strike affected television and radio broadcasts by the publicly-funded BBC, commercial television programmes and much of local radio.

The BBC external services, which broadcast in English and 36 other languages to an estimated 100 million listeners, was silenced for the first time in its 53-year history.

The dispute was over a decision by the BBC's board of governors to ban the scheduled showing Wednesday of a programme that includes an interview with the alleged chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), Martin McGuinness.

The governors' ban, reaffirmed Tuesday, overruled the decision of the BBC's editorial managers that the broadcast should go ahead.

The broadcasters, whose strike action is backed by the main journalists' organisation, the National Union of Journalists (NUJ), allege the state-appointed governors bowed to pressure from the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

## Iranian dissidents' escape route under growing threat

OSLO (R) — An escape route for dissidents and deserters from Iran's Gulf war with Iraq that brings thousands of Iranians to Scandinavia via Turkey is under threat, according to refugee groups.

The groups that help the Iranians seek asylum in Scandinavia have been shocked this week by a Norwegian decision to send six Iranians back to Turkey, where they say they are in danger of being sent home to imprisonment or death by firing squad.

Norwegian refugee worker Annette Thommessen told Reuters the decision to send the Ira-

nians, who arrived in Norway last week, to Turkey may rebound on the government.

The country only has about 100 Iranian refugees, whereas Denmark and Sweden have taken thousands. "Now it's Norway's turn," Ms. Thommessen said. The six expelled last week had changed hotels because they had seen Iranian agents nearby, she said.

There is only one recorded instance of Iranians expelled from Scandinavia being sent back to Iran from Turkey, but the refugees say they are at risk and Iranian secret police are often sent to capture them, Ms. Thommessen said.

## Pope condemns apartheid on eve of trip to Africa

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II, on the eve of his third trip to Africa, lashed out Wednesday at South Africa's apartheid policy of racial segregation.

The Pope, addressing 10,000 people at his general audience in St. Peter's Square, said the recent violence in South Africa has highlighted the issue of the "so-called apartheid" policy.

"Our repudiation of every form of racial discrimination is absolute and total... to those who suffer the violence of such an inhuman situation I express sentiments of food participation and support," the Pope said.

He said his thoughts went out to all the African people, particularly to the millions suffering from hunger, war and other forms of violence.

He also expressed hope that the people of Uganda, whose government was recently overturned in a military coup, will be able to enjoy "a real and lasting internal peace with the assurance that the rights and freedoms of the various ethnic and religious communities will be respected."

The Pope also spoke of problems in Burundi, which has a large Roman Catholic community, but where he said "numerous missionaries have been forced to leave the country and the church finds itself the object of measures which limit the freedom of cult and pastoral activity."

The pontiff leaves Thursday on a 12-day tour of seven countries — Zaire, Togo, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Kenya, Ivory Coast and Morocco. South Africa hails Reagan as 'dependable ally', page 8



# Proclamation of new Lebanese national front draws mixed reaction

BEIRUT (AP) — The proclamation of a Syrian-sponsored alliance of opposition factions demanding an equal share of power in government with Christians drew mixed reaction Wednesday on all sides of Lebanon's political spectrum.

Informed Christian sources saw the emergence of the front as a step toward reconciliation with the opposition on political reforms that have become the key to ending Lebanon's decade-old civil war.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the charter of the coalition of Muslims and allies, the National Alliance Front, could serve as a negotiating springboard between the two sides.

The charter calls primarily for a unified Lebanon, confirming its Arab identity, writing a new constitution to abolish the sectarian government system and redistribute power equally between Muslims and Christians.

The Christians, who make up 45 percent of Lebanon's four million population, have dominated key government posts since the country's 1943 independence from France.

Christian sources, as well as the leading independent *An Nahar* daily, said Christian leaders were already making contacts to form their own coalition and set conditions for a Christian-Muslim dialogue.

The sources said Christian leaders seek the adoption of political reforms first mooted in 1976 and known as the "constitutional document."

The document, introduced in the early days of the civil war by then Christian President Suleiman Frangieh, calls for a 50-50 split in parliament and the abolition of sectarian discrimination in the civil service. Christians hold six seats for every five Muslim seats in the 99-member parliament.

But the document insists on keeping the presidency in the hands of Maronite Christians, the premiership with the Sunni Muslims and the parliament speaker with the Shi'ite Muslims — the traditional split in the legislature.

This could be sticking point because some Muslim leaders want to rotate the presidency among Lebanon's six main sects.

The sources said the Christians are willing to produce more constitutional amendments, but refuse to write a new constitution as the front demands.

Beirut's leftist *As Safir* daily, which is close to the newly formed front, saw Tuesday's announcement of the coalition's charter as a "move that takes the Lebanese crisis into the political struggle," away from a military conflict.

The alliance "works for democratic changes through dialogue and peaceful means rather than through fighting," it noted.

Mr. Frangieh, who buried the hatchet with Christian rivals last week, welcomed the emergence of the predominantly Muslim front, but had reservations on other issues. Both Mr. Frangieh and the Muslims increasingly are demanding the ouster of President Amin Gemayel.

Reaction from Sunni Muslims, long the dominant Muslim sect in Beirut and who have little representation in the coalition, was mixed.

Labour and Education Minister Salim Hoss welcomed the alliance's charter, saying it has "a clear outcast vision."

But Sheikh Saeed Shaaban, leader of the powerful fuqahist Sunni Tawheed Islamic or Islamic Unification, militia in the northern port of Tripoli, criticized the front, charging it could result in "dividing up Lebanon."

Tammam Salam, son of elder Sunni statesman Saeb Salam, Tuesday complained that the front does not represent the prestigious Sunni leadership. He warned: "It is destined to be a failure."



QADESIYAH GRADUATION: Her Highness Princess Sarah handing a certificate to one of the graduates of Al Qadesiyah community college Wednesday at the Palace of Culture. Attending the ceremony were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Minister of Higher Education Nassreddin Al Asad and senior government officials as well as families of graduate students (Petra photo)

## Anti-Israeli resistance war underway in South

TEL AVIV (R) — Shi'ite Amal fighters are waging an intense resistance war in Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon to drive out Israelis, an Israeli military analyst said Wednesday.

Writing in Haaretz newspaper, Ze'ev Schiff said that in the last week of July, for example, Amal carried out 16 attacks on the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia and four on Israeli troops on anti-resistance patrol.

He said two SLA militiamen were killed, 20 were taken prisoner or had defected and two Israeli soldiers were wounded. Four Amal fighters died.

"The truth is that a guerrilla war whose echoes almost are unheard in Israel is underway in the security zone," Schiff wrote. On Monday, two Israeli soldiers

were killed in a clash with Amal fighters. They were the first Israeli soldiers to die in Lebanon since Israel pulled out the bulk of its units on June 10.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has given no indication when the remaining Israelis, among them plainclothes agents and military advisers, will return home. Hundreds of Israelis are believed to be in the zone.

Schiff said the Amal chief in southern Lebanon, Daoud Daoud, had told villagers he hoped to drive the Israelis out of the zone, which is 20 kilometres deep in places.

Amal, Schiff said, was preventing Palestinian fighters or more radical Shi'ite Hizbollah commandos from entering the buffer zone and launching attacks on northern Israel.

## Book on TV treatment of Arabs widely reviewed in U.S. press

WASHINGTON (USIA) — A new book about how American television stereotypes Arabs is attracting wide interest in the American press.

"The TV Arab," by Jack G. Shaheen (Bowling Green, Ohio: Bowling Green State University Popular Press), has been reviewed by a number of American newspapers and journals. All agree that the work effectively chronicles distortions and misrepresentations of Arabs in the media.

In the course of researching his book Shaheen viewed a variety of television fare — cartoons, dramas, films and situation comedies — which aired from 1975 through 1983.

When Shaheen interviewed television professionals about the prevalence of Arab stereotypes, they admitted that stereotyping occurred because "it's so easy in a medium filled with simple symbols and quick solutions." Others spoke about the lack of real knowledge about Arab people.

John Yemma of the Christian Science Monitor asks, "Isn't it time to put ethnic stereotypes to rest? The peoples of the world are too interesting, too diverse, for us to need to resort to stereotypes and clichés."

Another newspaper, the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis has a similar view. "When Jack Shaheen sees a television programme in which an Arab is portrayed as either a bilious, a bomber or a belly dancer, he doesn't find it funny or entertaining," writes reporter Safir Ahmad. Ahmad quotes Shaheen, who grew up in the United States with parents who emigrated from northern Lebanon as saying, "it's time for television writers and producers to do what they have done with other ethnic stereotypes: relegate them to video purgatory." According to Ahmad, as a result of the publication of "The TV Arab" Shaheen has been invited to appear on several television talk shows.

A Jewish publication also defends Jack Shaheen's critique of Arab stereotypes. Robert A. Cohn, editor-in-chief of the St. Louis Jewish Light, writes, "Shaheen has made an important contribution toward elevating the quality of the Arab-Israeli debate and the importance of fair and the importance of fair-minded portrayals of an important American subgroup." Cohn described the TV Arab as "documenting the shocking degree to which the Arab people are cruelly stereotyped in films, television and even comic strips and children's cartoons."

In the Washington Report on Middle East Affairs, Eric Hooglund says that Dr. Shaheen found that the TV Arab is more commonly featured in entertainment programmes. "But," Hooglund adds, "while the image of Arabs presented in entertainment programmes has been universally negative, Dr. Shaheen found that recent television documentaries have attempted to present a more

accurate portrayal of Arabs." Among other journals reviewing the book are "The Middle East," published in London, in which Washington based correspondent Magda Abu-Fadil looked at the way Jack Shaheen's book exposed the crude stereotyping of Arabs. "If ever there was a time to debunk myths about Arabs on American TV," she writes, "this is it." She reports that the book "offers all readers a well-researched demonstration of the pervasiveness of stereotyping" and reports that shortly after its publication, copies were distributed to television decision-makers.

New Voice, in a brief synopsis of "The TV Arab" suggests a point that was not covered in any other review. "Although the title of this important book appropriately describes its contents," the review suggests, "one cannot help wondering to what degree it may inhibit the book's reaching the wider audience a more relevant-sounding title might attract." But the review emphasizes that "this is a book that should be widely read and pondered."

In an interview with Shaheen, Kathy Hill of the "St. Louis Journalism Review" reports the author as saying, "even before the book was published, ABC called several times a year to consult me on a script featuring Arabs." He revealed, however, that he usually always successful in convincing networks not to proceed with a programme.

"Stereotyping of all groups exists," Shaheen emphasised, "but other groups speak up and say it's not fair. To some extent their concerns have been met." He added, pointing out that many Americans are not aware that Arab stereotyping exists because they are ignorant of Arab countries and customs. "There are three million Americans with Arab roots," says Shaheen. "Why are there no shows about them?"

Finally, in an unattributed review of the book in "The New Circle" television newscaster Ed Bradley, who wrote the forward to "The TV Arab," is quoted. "Dr. Shaheen's book will be a valuable passport to objectivity in the future treatment of the Arab," he says.

Meanwhile Paul Findley, former congressman from the state of Illinois, has written a book on the Israeli lobby in the United States based on his views and experiences. John Yemma of the Christian Science Monitor recently reviewed the book and concludes the work is a useful resource work.

Yemma has contradictory opinions of Findley's work. "They Dare to Speak Out" (Westport, Conn: Lawrence Hill and Co.) while he calls it an "impartial look at arm twisting by the Israel lobby in the United States," he acknowledges that "one suspects that the former congressman is anything but impartial when the subject is the powers of Israel's lobby

in the United States." The review points out that Findley "openly attributes his 1982 electoral defeat to the American-Israel Political Action Committee (AIPAC)" which made him a target because he did not toe its line on foreign policy.

But Yemma adds that although knowledge of the author's negative experiences with AIPAC make it tempting to pass off the book, "Findley, to his credit, has provided much more here than diatribe and complaint. The former congressman apparently was galvanised by his unpleasant experience with the lobby into writing a first-class academic and journalistic book." Yemma says.

"Other than the first couple of chapters where he details his 1982 reelection campaign, Findley looks outward."

The book examines the history and reasoning of Americans toward Israel and the Middle East. It discusses AIPAC and the effect of that lobby on public debate and policy. "Because of his access to

highly placed government officials," Yemma reports, "Findley's book contains a wealth of original statements and observations from the likes of William Fulbright, Philip Klutznick, George Ball, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, Thomas Dine and many other prominent figures speaking on the record and off."

## Iranian envoy reports no conflict over Haj

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Iran has smoothed over differences with Saudi Arabia over how many Iranian Muslims would be allowed to make the pilgrimage to Mecca this month, the Iranian ambassador to Saudi Arabia was quoted Wednesday as saying.

Muhammad Taremi told the newspaper *Al Sharq Al Awsat* that, after a 90-minute meeting with Saudi King Fahd earlier in the week, a total of 150,000 Iranian pilgrims will make it to Islam's holiest shrine this season.

"The king's response was appreciably favourable, and all facilities will be accorded the (Iranian) pilgrims," said Mr. Taremi.

Iran in recent weeks complained about alleged Saudi refusal to allow a large number of

Iranians to make the pilgrimage this year.

Since the advent of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the Islamic Revolution in Iran, Saudi security authorities have complained about Iranians who tried to provoke political agitation among an estimated two million pilgrims from more than 60 countries.

During the pilgrimage seasons over the past four years a number of Iranian pilgrims were deported and others were apprehended and interrogated for distributing political leaflets and portraits of Khomeini among the pilgrims.

Iranian pilgrims also were charged for organising demonstrations in Mecca and Medina, where they clashed with pilgrims from Iraq and other Islamic countries.

Iran has been at war with Iraq since 1980, with the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) trying without success to arrange a cease-fire before bringing the warring sides to a negotiating table for a lasting settlement.

"We told King Fahd that we are perfectly satisfied with the facilities that are to be accorded the (Iranian) pilgrims," Mr. Taremi told *Al Sharq Al Awsat*.

The paper said that an official delegation led by the Iranian Foreign Ministry's African and Arab Affairs Department director, Mohammad Luvasani, met three times this week with Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal over the pilgrimage procedures.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	21:05	Evening Show Cont.
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	22:00	Evening Show Cont.
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<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b>		
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## Jordan, Tunisia initial tax cooperation agreement

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan and Tunisia Wednesday initialled an agreement to avoid double taxation in the two countries. The agreement was signed by the Jordanian side by the Income Tax Department Director, General Salman Al Tarawneh and for the Tunisian side by the director of studies at the Tunisian Finance Ministry in the presence of representatives from the Jordanian embassy in Tunis and a number of Tunisian finance ministry officials.

Speaking about the agreement, Mr. Tarawneh told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, cor-

respondent in Tunis that this agreement comes within the existing economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. He added that the agreement aims to avoid double taxation on income for nationals working in either country.

The agreement included provisions to guarantee cooperation and to exchange information on tax legislations and regulations, he pointed out. Mr. Tarawneh added that this agreement will also apply to income from Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the Tunisian airline.



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Khayyat (centre) Wednesday greets the first group of Palestinian pilgrims who arrived in Jordan en route to Saudi Arabia (Petra photo)

## First convoy of Palestinian pilgrims arrives in Jordan

GHORNIEMRIEN (Petra) — The first convoy of pilgrims from Palestine Wednesday crossed the River Jordan on their way to the holy places in Mecca and Medina, Saudi Arabia.

The 1,476 pilgrims in 36 buses were received by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Khayyat.

Dr. Khayyat welcomed the pilgrims to Jordan and pledged all possible support for their holy pilgrimage. He informed them about all the preparations carried out by the Ministries of Awqaf, Health and Information and by the Public Security Department to facilitate

their journey.

He also told the pilgrims that his ministry has contracted certain companies in Saudi Arabia which will provide them with accommodation during their stay in the holy cities.

Dr. Khayyat also told them that transport to and from the holy sites would be on board Jordanian buses and that they would stay at the Jordanian camp set up in Saudi Arabia.

The minister urged the pilgrims to abide by Saudi laws and regulations designed to facilitate their holy trip.

## CAEU official denounces Israel's detention policies

AMMAN (Petra) — A senior official at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Wednesday denounced the Israeli policy of detaining, deporting and arresting Palestinian activists without trial.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, who reported these comments did not mention the CAEU official's name or rank.

"These new measures practised by the Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank aim to create a condition of psychological instability and stress," the source said.

The CAEU source added that these measures are the latest in a series of Israeli economic, social and security restrictions against Palestinian inhabitants in the occupied territories, Petra said.

"All men of conscience in the world should denounce Israel's oppressive policies such as imposing taxes without justification, endorsing unfair financial legislation, imposing obstacles against Arab economists and preventing Palestinian farmers from investing their lands," the source explained.

These measures aim to force Palestinian citizens to leave their land in order that Zionist settlers can take over Palestine, he said.

The source also called on world nations to condemn Israel's oppressive and arbitrary measures against citizens in the occupied West Bank and to apply United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning these violations against human rights and values laid out by the Zionist occupation forces, the source added.

## Obeid chairs meeting on Aqaba port activities

AMMAN (Petra) — Progress of work at Aqaba Port and the Ports Corporation as well as ways of promoting and activating transport and transit trade with Arab countries were among the major issues discussed during a meeting of the corporation's board of directors held Wednesday under the chairmanship of Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid.

Issues related to employees at the port and awarding tenders for the supply of equipment for the port were also reviewed during the meeting. The minister also chaired a joint meeting for the Ports Corporation board and the shipping agents committee in which he outlined the volume of cargo handled at Aqaba during this year and projects for 1986 as well as contacts which the government has made with Arab countries to activate transport and transit trade.

Mr. Obeid also discussed possible ways of attracting goods to Aqaba port through studying costs and fees at the port. He said that the board should decide on a new tariff at the port for handling goods which would be both competitive and serve the national economy.

## Ministers call for long-term measures to encourage local construction firms, industries

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Recommendations issued by special workshops on industrial sectors held Wednesday tabulated and referred to various committees which will follow up on the implementation process.

Winding up a two-day seminar to discuss the recommendations, participants voiced their keenness that all recommendations reached in the workshops, held earlier this year would be implemented.

Wednesday's session was attended by Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh, Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher and Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib.

During a lengthy discussion on the issue, Mr. Hawamdeh proposed that participants air their views so that the recommendations will see the light in the near future. Mr. Hawamdeh said that Jordan's construction sector needs a long-term strategy in order to balance the demand and supply fluctuations in construction-related affairs.

Ministry of Energy Under Secretary Ibrahim Badran suggested drawing up a protocol to follow up on the implementation. "In order to interpret recommendations into concrete results, a protocol should be drawn up to determine the side charged with the implementation, the financing party, the value of the project and the period of execution," Dr. Badran said.

Dr. Muasher suggested the formation of an independent firm to implement the recommendations. Such a firm, Dr. Muasher said, would avoid concentration of data and information of a certain sector at the expense of others. He also suggested the foundation of a central committee with affiliated sub-committees entrusted with tackling each and energy recommendation separately. Recommendations pertaining

to the construction sector called for the establishment of a central bank to collect information and data including all studies, statistics, references and research in addition to adequate technology for the promotion of industry.

Engineer Sami Nsour from the Ministry of Planning suggested the location of the proposed data bank at the Ministry of Industry and suggested that it should be linked to other ministries and the private sector. Dr. Muasher, however, said it would be more convenient to establish a special firm for the bank provided that it is fed by information and data collected from all parties related to the construction sector.

The University of Jordan, Yarmouk University in addition to the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and other educational institutes would also be requested to provide the bank with up-to-date information and to help it conduct industrial surveys and field studies.

Dr. Muasher voiced the ministry's full support and encouragement for local manufacturers and said that national products should be given priority over similar imported goods.

"The Standardisation and Metrology Department is requested to ban the import of products which are being manufactured in Jordan, even if the Jordanian item is below international standards. The ministry would then help the industry in question improve its product to bring it up to these specifications as our aim is to encourage Jordan's national industries," Dr. Muasher emphasised.

Another recommendation emphasised the importance of conducting periodical maintenance as a preventative measure and to reduce technical problems. In this respect, some participants suggested compulsory maintenance of equipment for all firms but others pointed out that there is no legislation covering the issue which is left to the company.

Dr. Muasher said that maintenance should be compulsory and that this could be achieved by adding a certain article to the company licence.

The management and staff of the Jordan Times deeply mourn the passing of

## Khalil Yacoub Andoni

father of their colleague and friend Lamis K. Andoni.

Deepest sympathy and heartfelt condolences to Lamis and the family.

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**HAPPY OCCASION**

Mrs. Nora Wright, formerly Miss Vassel, is paying a visit to her family in Jordan and to her brother-in-law Mr. Elias Azzam, who was an employee of the Land and Surveys Department before his retirement.

Mrs. Wright's son Michael has graduated from King's College, Cambridge University, England in 1985. He spent 3 years in studying mathematics. Michael is unable to accompany Mrs. Wright on her visit to Jordan.

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## Who needs enemies?

THE ATTACK that the Soviet newspaper Pravda launched on Tuesday against the proposed dialogue between a Jordanian-Palestinian team and the U.S. did not come as a mind-boggling exercise for us. But it surely took us by surprise considering that it has come from friends who have proved, repeatedly and consistently, their reasonableness and fairness in dealing with our cause.

The organ of the Communist Party said in an editorial that the ideas behind a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team for talks with the U.S. were "highly dangerous."

Well, if this really what Moscow thinks, then we have a problem on our hands. We are again misunderstood but not only by some Arabs as our good friends in the north are doing it too.

Being misunderstood not necessarily by Syria and Libya but by the Soviet Union is an issue that we have to clear immediately. His Majesty the King has repeatedly and unequivocally stated that Jordan insists on Soviet participation and involvement in all the stages of negotiating a Middle East settlement. Jordan has always been committed to this line. So why does Pravda have to doubt it?

If it is really official Soviet policy to cast doubt on our will to find a comprehensive and just solution, where the rights of the Palestinian people are fully met, including the sole and legitimate right of the PLO to represent them, then Moscow should be left in no doubt about our intentions.

If our Soviet friends want to send us a different message, however, they would be welcome to present it directly and argue for it. Newspaper innuendoes and editorialising is never a good way to settle mutual concerns and problems.

This is not an emotional reply to a harsh, and unjust, Pravda editorial that just landed on us. The facts on the ground prove beyond any doubt that joint efforts by Jordan and the PLO are about the only sound and practical basis for proceeding to solve the Palestinian problem in a just and comprehensive manner. The Feb. 11 accord makes very clear all our intentions and aspirations and sets forth no excuse for anybody to question our will and resolve to implement it.

Current Jordanian-Palestinian efforts are made, not to isolate anybody, least of all our brothers and friends. They are directed at ending the Palestinian tragedy for once and all after all this long suffering at the hands of gamblers and aggressors.

The world, all of us, the superpowers included, should start to look for real and urgent answers with us. Enough should be enough of playing ruthless and dehumanised politics.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: The right framework

THE EYES of Arab people now turn to Casablanca and their hearts are full of hope that the Arab leaders meeting Wednesday will reach fruitful and positive resolutions to benefit the whole Arab nation. We welcome the convening of the summit as a first step towards re-establishing Arab solidarity in the face of danger and the conspiracies being hatched against the nation.

Such issues, like the Palestine problem and the Gulf war, cannot be handled outside the framework of a summit meeting in which Arab leaders can agree on a joint strategy for defending their nation and for settling these major issues. This summit assumes importance because it follows a long period of weakness in Arab ranks and a deterioration in the Middle East situation.

### Al Dustour: Building solidarity despite differences

OVER THE past three years there has been no joint Arab action and no pan-Arab strategy because of the nation's weakness resulting from divisions and disputes. The convening of the summit in Casablanca is to be regarded as a victory for good Arab leaders over all the elements of division and over the spirit of defeat and capitulation that had prevailed in the Arab arena.

The summit is a reassertion that the Arab will is still alive in the body of the Arab nation, helping this nation to rise up again and confront the challenges. Perhaps some Arab countries and indeed the Arab masses consider this summit as a miracle coming after a long absence of pan-Arab action and a long period of failures and impotency. If the summit achieves good results, the success of the Arab leaders will be greater.

Regardless of the absences, this gathering of the Arab leaders should be regarded as a victory by itself in view of the long period of stalemate in the relations among Arab states and the disputes that plagued them.

Jordan was keen on the convening of this summit because Jordan believes that there is no other way for enabling the Arabs to regain their rights and confront the common dangers except through joint action by the nation's leaders.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Lots of tasks

WEDNESDAY THE Arab summit starts at Casablanca with heads of state or senior representatives of 17 Arab countries attending. Those taking part went to the summit full of hope to put their nation back on the right track again, and to unify the ranks of the Arab countries and strengthen their stand. The summit is a good opportunity for these leaders to take stock of the past developments and events and to clean the atmosphere that had been contaminated by disputes and divisions.

Unfortunately, some Arab regimes have found in this summit a subject for stirring trouble and for rekindling disputes to further poison the atmosphere between Arab states. The summit in Casablanca is bound to focus attention on the various disputes and irregularities in the Arab World and will no doubt be a good chance for discussing ways to support Iraq in its war with Iran and the proper means for helping Palestinians safeguard their interests and rights.

The Casablanca summit will certainly focus attention also on Syrian attempts to impose hegemony on the Palestinian people and the PLO and also the aggression on the refugee camps in Lebanon. Also the ordeal of the Lebanese people is bound to be taken up at the meeting and the leaders will be faced with other issues like Syrian and Libyan relations with other Arab states and their conspiracies against sister Arab states.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# Better prospects for peace in the Middle East

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — FROM a very great distance, it seems as if there are the dim outlines of a resolution of the terrible conflicts that have been tearing apart the Arab World. Is it just an illusion but is there a gradual coming-together in Lebanon? Is it too an illusion but do I see, at last, a willingness of the U.S. government to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation despite the objections of Israel? Is it too an illusion but is there a slow change of heart between Iraqis and Iranians that could put an end to that war?

In these columns I have from the beginning been on the optimistic side. I have argued that sooner or later the U.S. would come to terms with the Arab World as it did with China. I have also argued that there are

four great civilisations in Asia — Chinese in the east, Indian in the south, Russian in the north, and Arab in the West. The last to be reborn is the Arab and what those of us who are friends of Arabs and the Arab World hope is that the time of flowering may soon come.

I have been reading a fine book on modern Arab literature by a British author whose fluency in Arabic I envy. At the end he says, "... and if the political problems afflicting the Arabs and draining their life-blood can be solved, there should be greater heights ahead." May be the turning point has now arrived. We must all hope that it has.

Most mornings before beginning work, I practise my Arabic by reading news-

papers. From my youngest days I have loved newspapers, even the terrible ones so common in the U.S. To me they always have been reflections of the real worlds of people. Lately I have been reading An-Nahar daily from Beirut. How odd it is to read a paper that comes from a city where so much killing is going on.

Yet in reading one of the reports on the fighting in the northern Lebanese town of Tripoli, I was struck by how fast moves were made to restore law and order. As soon as the fighting eased up, bulldozers were sent in to clear barricades in the streets. Markets opened up and within hours the typical frenzied activity of buying and selling returned. And, as I have learned

from reading Arab papers now, this and that committee met, this and that notable got together to discuss, and always the full titles of their ranks and positions were given.

What that revealed to me was that behind all the fighting was a powerful force for restoration of order. Here too I may be mistaken. I have read in Western papers about the growing outflow of middle-class Lebanese from Beirut. I have read about a dying city. But from what I can glean, always having to look up words in a dictionary, is the image of a city that definitely is not dead. And an Arab culture and language that is powerfully alive.

If things are beginning to move towards resolution, why now? One reason may be that

the apparent warming of U.S.-Soviet relations has removed a source of tension that did spread to the Middle East. There definitely will be a Reagan-Gorbachev summit this November.

Another reason may simply be that war and conflict no longer produce any political gain in the Middle East. There is nothing much fighting can gain any side in Lebanon. Israel's military venture into Lebanon was a disaster, and there is no way Israel's military power can resolve the Palestinian issue in its favour. And the Iraq-Iran war is stalemated with little chance in sight that either side can win.

Perhaps there also is the realisation that war can only make disasters worse. Take General

Swareddhab in the Sudan. He decided that, given the terrible famine and civil war in his country, it made no sense to make angry noises at Libya and Ethiopia. Washington was displeased but there was nothing it could do about it. And perhaps now even Washington realises that talking with the PLO and forgetting about Muammar Jadhafi makes much more sense.

There are today great centres of Arab life just waiting to spring forth in full flower again. Beirut is one of them. Others can be found from the shores of the Atlantic deep into Asia. If order comes to Lebanon again, then order and some justice will come to the Palestinians. And that could even help end the war between Iraq and Iran.

# King urges Arab World to back Jordan-PLO action

(Continued from page 1)

and when some of our brethren side with Iran against Iraq?

Any hope for an early end to the war could emerge only if the Arab World joined hands and supported Iraq's calls for a peaceful settlement to the conflict, he said.

Lamenting Arab inaction in Lebanon in the wake of the 1982 Israeli invasion of that country, King Hussein said "we should help Lebanon heal its wounds and embark on reconstruction and reconciliation among its several factions."

"There is still room for a collective effort to enable Lebanon to overcome its present misery, and to fend off sinister intentions against its own people and its Palestinian guests," he said.

Focusing on the Palestinian problem, King Hussein said: "It takes no great act of reason or power of prophecy to predict what lies in store for the land and people of Palestine if the present situation persists."

Israel's policy of expropriating Palestinian lands and uprooting their inhabitants are only just two facets of the issue, he said. "But there are many other measures and strategies which are evident to those who keep a watchful eye on the situation. And they all lead one basic conclusion. It is, according to the Labour Party, that between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River, there is no room for more than one entity. The Likud have defined it differently: the land is ours and the people are yours, i.e. Jordan's. Let us remember that the two parties are members of the same government today."

The price that the Palestinian people are paying for their resistance to the Israeli occupation is "poverty, disease, imprisonment, rootlessness and loss," the King pointed out. "All this is happening before the eyes of the world which has offered no more than condemnation coupled with a reiteration of United Nations principles."

It is so because the international community sees solutions not through a court of law but through a concept of international relations, which are governed by the give and take of common interests, mutual benefits, pressures, settlements and adjustment of positions."

The King said the Fez Arab summit plan should have been given the character of a practical plan to provide the mechanics of paving the way for the PLO to participate with the other parties in the peace process as the representative of the Palestinian people.

The Fez plan, which was supported by all Arab states, is essentially the basis for the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord which provides the mechanism for PLO participation in the peace process and implementation of the plan, the King said.

He cited the "distinctive bond" between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, the "geographic contiguity" between Jordan and the West Bank, economic complementarity between the two states, historical and demographic links between the two peoples and a "confluence of destiny between them for good or evil" and the Israeli danger perceived by all and Jordan's constant policy of not seeking to replace the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people as the basic political realities inherent in the Jordan-PLO agreement.

Following are major excerpts from the King's speech:

We meet today within the framework of a truly extraordinary summit prompted by extraordinary circumstances by extension of our nation — nearly three years after the last gathering in this hospitable country. Over this three-year period, national issues and problems have persisted unchanged. They remain as we left them: hot and dangerous

issues in terms of regional stability and security as well as in the global perspective. There is nothing new except, unfortunately, more disarray and disintegration in the Arab body politic.

There have been attempts here and there to settle these issues, but to little or no avail. Fresh endeavours are currently under way, and we wish them success. But how are such efforts to bear fruit while the Arab position remains stagnant?

Our meeting here today is stalked by the shadow of this sorry state of affairs. But our intention must be to transcend it. Our people would have no solace were we to finish as we began: only our nation's enemies would hope for such an outcome. I, for one, am confident that if we insist on facing the facts, bitter as they are, we will prove our adversaries wrong. I share with you the view that the time has come for us to agree on the priorities of each stage, to sift the constants from the variables, the possible from the impossible, delusion from reality. It is time we presented ourselves to the world with one vision, time we faced the world with unified action and joint capabilities.

— The Iran-Iraq war is nearing the end of its fifth year.

— The Lebanese crisis is entering its tenth.

— The Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan is past its eighteenth year.

From the start, like most of our brethren, we stood by Iraq as it sought to withstand aggression against its territory. And we supported Iraq's persistent call for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. It is our hope that this will become the position of all the Arab states, because in it lies the beginning of the end to this destructive war. If this is accomplished, we can begin to hope that the good relations prevailing between some of our brethren and the Iranian regime will be instrumental in bridging the gap between the Arab states and Iran rather than contributing to fanning the flames of hostility and war. We hope that a union of our hearts and minds would lead Iran to heed the voice of reason and self-interest as well as the call for peace. Iran might then be willing to participate in putting an end to this drain on lives and resources — for the benefit not only of its own people but also of the people of the Gulf and the entire Islamic World.

Similarly, it is our duty to come to the aid of Lebanon, which is immersed in a self-made cycle of tragedy, disintegration and bloodshed. We should help Lebanon heal its wounds and embark on a course of reconstruction and reconciliation among its several factions. Again we ask: Would Lebanon have come to this if the Arabs had lent it a helping hand in the defence of its territory against Israeli invasion? Would it have engaged in a bloody and fratricidal war if its sovereignty had been respected or if it had been treated as a truly Arab country rather than as a theatre for infighting among some of its Arab brethren? Would certain Lebanese factions have bowed to Sharon's scheme of massacre and uprooting of Palestinian refugees if the Arab state of Lebanon had been sovereign, united, strong and independent, or if Palestinian legitimacy had been respected? Would Lebanon have become a stage and springboard for local and international terrorism if some, outside Lebanon, had not resorted to terrorism as an instrument of policy?

In the last nine years, Jordan, to the best of its ability, has joined several of its sister states in initiatives to heal the rifts among our Lebanese brethren, official and otherwise. Our actions were prompted by an unswerving commitment to preserving Lebanon's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity as well as to protecting its national Arab identity. There is still room for a collective effort to enable Lebanon to overcome its

present misery, and to fend off sinister intentions against its own people and its Palestinian guests. Lebanon can still be helped to resume its normal existence as a secure, stable and united state.

As for the Palestine issue, our first and foremost concern, it continues to occupy a distinctive place at the heart of Arab and Islamic cares. In its two basic dimensions of land and people, it remains prey to the ambitions, schemes and programmes of international Zionism. Palestinian land is still subject to expropriation and decimation, and the Palestinian people continue to lead an existence of constant threat or actual dispersal.

Any talk of Palestine must of necessity bring up the subject of Jerusalem, the first of the two qiblas and the third Holy Place. We are all aware of what has befallen the Aqsa Mosque, and we all realise what a continuation of the present situation will entail in the days to come. The course of Israeli measures over a period of more than eighteen years of occupation is abundantly clear. And so is the Arab response to the fate of Jerusalem, Palestine and the Palestinian people. It takes no great act of reason or power of prophecy to predict what lies in store for the land and people of Palestine. Both through its declared intentions and its commitment to the creation of new facts on the ground, Israel has absolved us of the need for either prediction or calculation. The settlements are only the most obvious physical manifestation of Israel's policy of expropriating Palestinian lands and uprooting their inhabitants. But there are many other measures and strategies which are evident to those who keep a watchful eye on the situation. And they all lead to one basic conclusion. It is, according to the Labour Party, that between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River, there is no room for more than one entity. The Likud have defined it differently: The land is ours and the people are yours, i.e. Jordan's. Let us remember that the two parties are members of the same government today.

It might be appropriate at this point to highlight some of the steps which Israel has taken towards fulfilling this objective. I do so in order to bring to mind the depressing state to which Palestine has been reduced — as a prelude to the eventual eradication of its identity.

— A full 52% of the total lands of the occupied West Bank have been expropriated by the Israeli authorities.

— The economy of the occupied territories has become subservient to that of Israel.

— The Gaza Strip today is no more than a source of cheap labour for Israel.

— Natural resources, and water resources in particular, are in Israeli hands.

— In Israeli eyes, Jerusalem and the Golan are annexed territories by force of law.

The Palestinian people, steadfast on their national soil, continue to resist the occupation. The price is poverty, disease, oppression, imprisonment, rootlessness and loss. And all of this is happening before the eyes of the world, which has offered no more than condemnation coupled with a reiteration of United Nations principles. This is so because to the international community conflicts are not resolved as in a court of law — from verdict to implementation. Rather, they defer to a concept of international relations, which are governed by the give and take of common interests, mutual benefits, pressures, settlements and adjustment of positions. What Israel has accomplished so far would not have been possible without the element of time. To Israel, time has not been a dormant factor in the no-peace and no-war equation which has prevailed in the region since

the October war of 1973. Since then, the pattern has been one of progress in the achievement of Zionist objectives and retrenchment in Arab positions — all under cover of "the Arabs do not want peace" rhetoric, despite the acceptance by Jordan and Syria of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

As a means of removing this misconception and foiling the Zionist plan, and in deference to the political option, the Fez summit of 1982 ratified a peace plan based on international legitimacy and on the principle of the resolution of conflict through peaceful means. It was natural that the Arab peace plan should provide a clear role for the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. While welcoming the Fez resolutions insofar as they demonstrated a true Arab desire for peace, the international community saw those resolutions as only a general framework for peace, lacking a plan of action as laid down in Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. It was not difficult to draw the conclusion intended by this international perception. There was no problem with regard to the participation of Jordan and Syria in the peace process. Both states had in fact participated in the first leg of the process which started in December 1973. Jordan had taken part in the Geneva Conference, while Syria had arrived at a disengagement agreement with Israel — still in force — under the aegis of that conference. The question, therefore, resided in the mechanics of paving the way before the PLO to participate with the other parties in the peace process as the representative of the Palestinian people. If this was done, the Fez resolutions would acquire the character of a practical plan.

The map of political realities is characterised by the following considerations: — A distinctive bond between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples forged through kinship and common interests.

— A geographic contiguity between Jordan and the West Bank, in which reside more than half of the Palestinian people.

— Economic complementarity between the two states.

— Historical and demographic linkages between the peoples.

— A confluence of destiny between them for good or evil.

— The danger — perceived by all — threatening them before all others and to a greater extent than others: an occupied Palestine and an uprooted Palestinian people on the one hand, and on the other, a threatened Jordan standing as an Arab barricade in the face of an expansionist Zionist scheme.

— An open declaration by Jordan of its constant policy of not pursuing a separate course and not replacing the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Pal-

estinian people, in any peace process.

— A shared awareness by Jordan and the PLO of all these considerations.

On the basis of this political picture, clearly bolstered by facts on the ground, it was only natural, from a realistic as well as from a logical standpoint, that Jordan be expected to extend a hand of cooperation and coordination to the PLO, not with the intent of excluding any other party or deviating from the course of comprehensive settlement, but as a prelude to such a settlement. The purpose was to help the PLO forge ahead with its national responsibility towards its people and their land and to occupy its proper position, with the other parties concerned, in the process leading to comprehensive peace within the framework of an international conference to be held for this purpose.

Emanating from this clear perception, which Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses, have long endorsed through your expressed desire that we join hands with the PLO, we formulated our position of support for Palestinian legitimacy. And in accordance with this view, we proposed to the Palestine National Council last November in Amman a course of common action. We committed ourselves to respecting their decision, whatever it might be, because it would be made on behalf of the Palestinian people by their representative council. When the response came, after having gone through all the legal stages within the PLO's various institutions, it was not only positive but enthusiastic. We then proceeded to lay down the broad lines of joint action, culminating in the Accord of 11th February, which was in harmony with your wishes, with the motives and objectives I have just outlined. The Accord received the blessing and approval of Arab leaders.

On this basis, we moved out into the international arena, through a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The response on the part of all the countries which the delegation visited was extremely positive. Also, the reactions of most capitals with which we were in touch were encouraging and gave rise to optimism, behind which was a realisation of the seriousness of the Arabs, in their movement towards a comprehensive peace settlement, represented by the Fez resolutions and by Arab progress from a defensive position to one of engagement. Thus the intentions of the doubters, of those who had been comfortable with the state of no-war and no-peace, were put to rest. Arab intentions were no longer in question.

Again it was natural that our efforts be focussed on the American scene, where the real political battle lies, for reasons we all recognise and all suffer from. For

the first time, the American administration recognised the positive character of the Fez resolutions and found itself compelled to take a serious view of this joint action, in which the PLO was a participant — a development brought about by the qualities of clarity and realism inherent in the process as well as by its cohesive movement towards a just and comprehensive peace worthy of support by all and beneficial to the peoples of the region and the world.

This being the case, I am confident that, given your national and historic responsibilities, you are fully aware of the importance attached to your support and backing of this joint action as well as to placing your efforts and capabilities firmly behind it. Any retrenchment — God forbid — in this regard would absolve some states of their responsibilities and ease their consciences. It would take us back to a state of inaction and paralysis. At that point, any professions relating to right or justice will prove as fruitless as they have in the past. Complaints about continued aggression will change nothing, exactly as in the past.

In any case, permit me to repeat to you what I said to the Palestine National Council: that in this joint action lies the last feasible chance to rescue land, people and holy places. If it succeeds, well and good; if not, to face the consequences, God help Palestine, its people and all of us in the region.

Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses,

Our summit today includes a majority of members — not all, I would have wished that our brethren who chose not to attend were with us in order to dispel any doubt in the minds of the Arab citizenry concerning the efficacy of joint Arab action. Even so, the holding of a majority summit twice in the past five years has demonstrated that joint Arab action can be strengthened and developed in a majority context as long as our Arab peoples trust and support it. The worthy effort expended by His Majesty King Hassan II to hold this emergency Arab summit in Morocco embodies our will to depoliticise the institution of Arab summitry and keep it clear of disputes so that all could meet under its aegis, be they in agreement or at variance. Joint Arab action, in fact and intent, is ultimately more valuable and important than anything else, for it lies our security, and through it our growth and prosperity. It is my fervent hope that all our brethren would see fit to coope to the next summit, to serve the interests of our nation and safeguard its present and its future.

In closing, I pray that Almighty God bring us together along the path of righteousness and love, that He guide our deliberations and lead us to that which is pleasing unto Him. For to His blessings, all success is referred.

## Casablanca summit opens

(Continued from page 1)

committee for rebuilding refugee camps was expected to be formed.

A senior PLO official said the PLO sets "high priority for the discussion on the situation in the refugee camps in Lebanon."

The PLO was to submit a Palestinian working paper as a basis for the expected final statement and sources say that the paper was discussed during the closed session on Wednesday.

The sources also said that a higher Arab committee to clear the Arab political atmosphere and prepare for the next summit was to be set up. The summit will also keep the door open for all Arab states to attend the forthcoming summit in order to keep the unity of the Arab League, they said.

Some Arab officials have warned immediately after his arrival in Casablanca on Tuesday, King

Hussein started a series of meetings with the heads of various delegations to the conference.

The foreign ministers of all countries attending the summit are in Casablanca in addition to some ministers of oil, finance, information and advisers to the heads of delegations.

PLO Political Department head Farouk Kaddoumi, Executive Committee members Jamil Al Soutani and Jawad Al Ghoussein and a number of senior PLO leaders are accompanying Mr. Arafat.

Ahmad Al Chehail, the number two man in the Libyan Foreign Ministry, left Morocco late Tuesday, signalling his country's formal boycott of the summit. Mr. Chehail had attended the foreign ministers' meeting on Monday.

In Amman, Al Ra'i newspaper published a report on Wednesday in which it said that Palestinian

leaders and heads of cultural federations in the occupied West Bank have sent a 10-point message addressing all Arab leaders and delegations attending the Casablanca summit calling on them to fulfil their "historic responsibilities towards the Palestinian people."

In the message, the Palestinians reaffirmed their support for Mr. Arafat, as chairman of the PLO and bailed the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO.

The message called on all Arab states to exert more pressures on the United States so as to stop its support of Israel.

The Palestinian leaders also called on Kuwait to review its recent parliamentary decision to stop aid to "frontline" states and the PLO. They described the Kuwaiti move as "part of the worrying phenomena which has started to appear on the Arab stage and which aims to do away with Arab nationalistic responsibilities towards the PLO and Palestine."



# New Ain Ghazal finds signify tool-making area

Text and Photos  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

This is the second article in a two-part series on the major archaeological find of Neolithic statues at 'Ain Ghazal. The 8,000-year-old statues, which were uncovered recently are similar to the first cache found in the same area in 1983 and are thought to be the earliest statues found anywhere in the world.

AMMAN — Because this year's excavation was designed primarily to salvage the statue cache, it covered a small area of just 3x6 metres. Therefore it did not produce the quantity of cultural artefacts retrieved in previous seasons. The stone tools excavated reflect typical Pre-Pottery Neolithic B (PPNB) types, including stone blades, knives, drills, scrapers, handaxes, choppers, arrowheads, spearpoints and burins.

Excavated stone blades include some made of camelian and other coloured stones. One rare find was a bead made from a fossil "blastoid", a small sea animal with a tulip-shaped body on top of a long stalk. The fossil blastoid was drilled from the top and bottom, producing a hole through which the bead could be tied to twine or leather.

An interesting find this year was a PPNB "chipping floor" at a level some 15-30 centimetres below the plastered floor of the house in which the statue pit was dug. In

the ten-centimetre-thick level, the archaeologists collected over 15,000 flint chips, mostly debris, or debris left over from the process of making stone tools by chipping flint cores. This was obviously a tool-making area where one or more people spent many days hacking away at blocks of raw flint, leaving behind the undesirable chips that could not be worked into tools. The material is clearly from the PPNB period. But it is difficult from the chips evidence alone to determine precisely by how much the tool-making and chipping operation predates the house that was built on the same spot at a later date.

## Animal bones

The animal bones recovered this year also fit into the pattern of previous seasons, indicating the Neolithic village population exploited the rich environmental zone around it. The ancient dwellers of the village at 'Ain Ghazal ate goat, cattle, gazelle, wild pig, small car-

nivores (such as fox), hare, turtles, birds, rodents, fish and equids. Plant species exploited by the PPNB villagers included wheat, barley, peas, lentils, chickpeas and figs, along with assorted weeds, berries, seeds and nuts they picked from the wild.

## Transition period

One of the potentially most important aspects of the 'Ain Ghazal project is the unravelling of the gradual transition during the Neolithic culture from the PPNB period to the Yarmoukian and Pottery Neolithic eras, when fired pottery was introduced into the culture, probably from the north.

Last year, excavations along the south side of the adjacent parking lot uncovered a heretofore unknown transitional cultural phase between the PPNB and the Yarmoukian eras. This would have been roughly during the 800-1000-year period in the 6th millennium B.C. that was represented by phases of abandonment at other Neolithic sites in the area, such as Jericho, in the West Bank, and Beidha, near Petra.

Drs. Rollefson and Simmons have called this transitional phase the Pre-Pottery Neolithic C, or PPNC. It exhibits similarities to both the preceding PPNB and the succeeding PNA cultures, but fits neatly into neither period.

This year's excavations may also have come down upon PPNC levels, though perhaps more interesting is the evidence of the Yarmoukian era at 'Ain Ghazal. The Yarmoukian period (roughly 5200-4500 B.C.) is particularly hazy in Jordan. The only other well documented site from the period is Jabal Abu Thuwab, along the Amman-Jerash road, now being excavated by Dr. Zaidan Kafafi of Yarmouk University.

At 'Ain Ghazal, the 1985 excavations unearthed 1-1.25 metres of Yarmoukian occupation, which is characterised by its typical "herring bone incision" pottery. The relatively small sample of Yarmoukian pottery, some of which is painted, shows little variation in style, though this may be due to the bias of a small inventory from a restricted excavation.

## "Pit houses"

The novel feature of the Yarmoukian level at 'Ain Ghazal was the discovery of shallow "pit houses", rather shoddy dwellings when compared to the larger and more handsome buildings of the PPNB village. The pit houses were made by digging out shallow (no

more than 30-centimetre-deep) pits into the ground, and surrounding them with small stone walls. The floors of the houses were made of puddled mud, with post holes providing evidence of some sort of roofing. The houses averaged 3-4 metres in diameter, and seem to have been curvilinear in shape.

"The impression we get from these rather flimsy houses," Dr. Rollefson said in an interview here last month, "is that there is no longer a permanent settlement at 'Ain Ghazal. Rather, the people seem to be using the site for seasonal or temporary dwelling."

This is partly supported by the flint evidence from the pit houses, with relatively more arrowheads and no sickle blades at all found this year. This could indicate that the inhabitants of the pit houses relied more on hunting and less on cultivating cereals, suggesting the abandonment of a settled community in favour of a nomadic lifestyle.

## Flint tools

"The evidence of the sharp architectural changes and the differences in flint tools many indicate that there was a change in the economic base of the community from the PPNB to the Yarmoukian periods," Dr. Rollefson said.

Among the noteworthy features of the Yarmoukian pit houses were some clay-lined, probably subterranean, storage pits, and one facility that may have been an oven. This was represented by a few centimetres of slightly baked reddish clay, protruding a few centimetres above the surface of the house floor. Three separate pit houses were excavated, one of which showed five or six phases of re-use.

Another sign of changed economic circumstances from the PPNB to the Yarmoukian periods at 'Ain Ghazal may be supported by the animal bone evidence being analysed by Dr. Ilse Kohler-Rollefson. She said in an interview that while the PPNB village produced bone remains of 47 different animal species, by the Yarmoukian and PNA eras there are only half a dozen animal species represented in the bone remains, mainly cattle, pig, sheep, goat and gazelle. But in the PNA period, the villagers start exploiting onagers, or wild asses, a species that is particularly well adapted to desert life that had not been hunted by the 'Ain Ghazal villagers in the PPNB period.

"We need to determine why the people should suddenly have started to hunt onagers in the Yarmoukian/PNA period," she said. "Was there a climatic change that favoured animals adapted to arid environments? Or was there a major change in the overall economic status of the people, with a split into those who lived in settled villages and others who exploited different resources in the desert areas?"



General view over 'Ain Ghazal excavation last year, when a series of Neolithic houses was excavated. In foreground of photo is typical plastered house floor with posthole.

"In the PPNC period," he suggested, "we seem to have a shift eastwards towards the desert environment, which was exploited by pastoral nomads who took their flocks to new sources of water and forage, and by hunters who were able to live in the desert and hunt animals that never had to be hunted in the PPNB period."

## 'Cultural split'

She suggests, perhaps, that during the Yarmoukian/PNA era of the 6th/5th millennia B.C., we may be seeing the first cultural split into the lifestyles of "the desert and the sown" — a cultural dichotomy that has characterised Middle Eastern societies for at least the past 5000 years.

Dr. Gary Rollefson adds a further twist to the hypothesis by noting that the PPNC transitional phases discovered at 'Ain Ghazal may confirm that over 2000 years of settled life during the PPNB period had taken an irreparable toll on the natural resources of the area. The soil may have been exhausted by cultivation, and the local animal resources may have been overhunted during the long PPNB period, eventually causing the big PPNB villages to collapse from an

erosion of their economic base.

"In the PPNC period," he suggested, "we seem to have a shift eastwards towards the desert environment, which was exploited by pastoral nomads who took their flocks to new sources of water and forage, and by hunters who were able to live in the desert and hunt animals that never had to be hunted in the PPNB period."

These are some of the hypotheses that will be studied and tested in future excavations. Drs. Rollefson and Simmons plan no further excavations for the next two years, in order to fully analyse their materials and write up their reports. They hope to return to the field in 1988.

This year's excavation was conducted in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities, with the American team working in Jordan under the aegis of the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR). Major funding came from the National Geographic Society, with additional support from the Department of Antiquities, and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. The team was kindly offered accommodations at the Ecclesiae Mater Church in Marka, under the charge of Father Khalil and Father Gabriel.

Randa Habib's  
Corner

## Who did the killing?

LAST FRIDAY I did not sleep much. I kept on thinking about those murders in space. I tried to figure out who had done it. Not that I am keen on winning a "door", but the TV movie, beautifully done, did indeed attract my attention.

For me, the Russians (and I mean Russians with an "S") are the culprits. The Russian astronaut first killed Olga Denereken because she was threatening him, and the others (the Canadian and the German astronauts) because they started suspecting him. Then, through the code, the Russian government asked their astronaut to take over the spaceship. By opening the box where his laser gun was kept the Russian astronaut provoked an explosion that killed him. That was the aim of the Russian command, which wanted to make sure that the body of Olga Denereken would not come back to the United States. Also this is a practical ending: No killer would come back to Earth and the problem of jurisdiction will not have to be raised.

Well, at least this is my opinion. Some of my friends think differently. For them it is "the American captain" who did it or the "Italian woman astronaut"....

In any case, the idea of the movie and the quiz is lovely, and we need more of this kind of suspense around here. We need something to keep us alert for a week together with a will, for some, of winning the prizes by guessing the murderers.

Bravo to JTV and I hope that we will have more programmes in the future where viewers are invited to participate with the action, in one way or another.

## A step forward for British clogmaking

Once, clogs meant millgirls, shawl wrapped tightly round shoulders, running over cobbles through a northern morning mist to catch the first tram up to Mill. Now, clogs are part of the blossoming English tourist industry, reports Arthur Sandles from Hebden Bridge.

HEBDEN BRIDGE is one of those small towns to which tourism is a novelty — and not entirely welcome. It is a mill town, its solid stone houses clinging to steep hillsides in Calderdale, to the west of Halifax, Yorkshire, which has recently been prettified and gentrified. A tourist information office has appeared at the main road junction.

However, aerosol messages on the walls demand "Tourists Go Home" in somewhat less than polite language. The cultural leap from the muck and brass of manufacturing to the effete gentility of the service industries is not an easy one.

Frank Walkley is 65 and has made that leap. It has not been easy. He did not do it willingly. He was taken to the edge and pushed. "When the recession came I lost half my business within six months. I had to do something." It would be difficult to think of a business more exposed to the white heat of the technological revolution than that of his company. For he is Britain's last remaining manufacturer of industrial clogs.

Today, and for 362 days of the year, visitors can stroll around the Walkley clog plant and watch men making clogs for Rolls-Royce, the Central Electricity Generating Board, steelworks and Morris dancers. Fred Walkley, silver-haired, bespectacled and bubbling with enthusiasm for his new task, guides them all, leaping from lathe to leather cutter with the boyish agility of a Yorkshire elf.

In 1972, Mr. Walkley was in the dog business in Rochdale, Lancashire, assembling footwear from bought-in components for what was then a relatively healthy market. Wooden-soled boots, sometimes with additional coverings, have particular qualities of strength, lightness and insulation which rival products find difficult to match, particularly at the price.

It may be possible to make a shoe which will stand up to walking over hot coals of a steelmaker's plant, but to make one at a cost which makes its inevitable short life commercially attractive is not easy. You would not play tennis in clogs, but where heat, water, chemicals or sharp edges are likely to be underfoot the thick beechwood sole of a clog is a comforting thing to have beneath you.

Mr. Walkley's life looked like taking a substantial turn for the worse when his main supplier of these soles, a family company based in Hebden Bridge, told him 13 years ago that it was giving up. Faced with the choice of taking the plant over, or of joining other clog assemblers and buying from the massive Scandinavian clog making enterprises, Mr. Walkley moved his whole operation from Rochdale to Hebden Bridge. Reliance on the Scandinavians would have reduced his flexibility in responding to particular customers' demands.

Within 12 months, Frank Walkley faced the same crisis again. This time his clog iron supplier wrote to say that he was going to close down. Clog irons are the essential horse shoe-like protective strips which go on the soles of clogs. These again can be highly specialised. Grave diggers have particular strips beneath the foot arch to help with pushing their shovels into the earth. (Grave digging, says Mr. Walkley with a joke he has told a hundred thousand visitors is "a dying business").

This time he did not buy the company but only the machinery.

— Financial Times news feature.

## New faces at the Forum of Halls in the Musee Grevin

By Frank Gerin

THE Musee Grevin is no doubt the only place in Paris where you can be sure of seeing all the famous personalities of the moment without bothering them. But rest assured, you will not be the only unknown person among them: after the Beaubourg Cultural Centre, the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre, the wax figures exhibited in this museum in the Boulevard Montmartre, representing famous figures from the present and from the past, are the fourth main centre of interest in Paris, judging by the admission figures of 650,000 people a year.

In order to avoid saturation owing to the increasing numbers of visitors over the last years, and also to renew the interest of the public, a second branch of the Musee Grevin, devoted to the Belle Epoque has been opened in the heart of Paris at the forum des Halles. Here, the static aspect of the tableaux in the Bd Montmartre museum has disappeared. The latest technology in sound and light and automation has been used to give life to this reconstruction of the last fifteen years of the 19th century.

Imagine a dark Paris alleyway, with a slightly gloomy atmosphere: the air is filled with music and voices and, round every corner, lighting effects reveal a new tableau, more astonishing than the one before. For forty minutes, famous characters guide you through this marvelous labyrinth. Victor Hugo, sitting on the forecourt of Notre-Dame evokes his future vision of the Universal Republic; Paul Verlaine, in the Procure cafe, composes a new poem aloud; it is snowing on Montmartre hill, and you go into the "Chat Noir" cabaret to hear Aristide Bruant sing; at the Moulin Rouge, Toulouse Lautrec sketches to the sound of the French cancan. Some exceptional tableaux will remain engraved in the memory: evocations of the "Journey to the Centre of the Earth" and of "20,000 Leagues under the Sea" drawn from Jules Verne's

fantastic world: the perfect reconstruction of Emile Reynaud's Optical Theatre; or the night entertainment from the 1900 World Fair which ends the tour with the firework display of the illuminated fountains. Everything in the staging, innovative though it be, respects the century-old tradition of the Musee Grevin.

The museum was created in 1882, on the initiative of a great caricaturist, Alfred Grevin, and Arthur Meyer, the director of the daily "Le Gaulois". Until the arrival of the cinema, the Musee Grevin remained the only "visual" reflection of the current events of the time. But it was under the impulsion of a financier of genius, Gabriel Thomas, that the establishment at 10 Boulevard Montmartre became "the true anecdotal treasure of French destiny", which Leon-Paul Fargue spoke of. While creating historical tableaux reproducing scenes from the history of France, from the

"Palace of Mirages" and from the magnificent Grevin theatre, Gabriel Thomas also managed to maintain the museum's original vocation by showing the latest discoveries of the time together with their inventors: the telephone, the phonograph, the X-ray and the ancestor of animated cartoons, Emile Reynaud's Optical Theatre. Moreover, the name of the Thomas family remained attached to the development of the museum, throughout its history, and today, it is Regis Thomas, the financier's own grandson, who, keeping to the innovative tradition of his grandfather, has undertaken the development of the new museum in Les Halles.

Pursuing this extraordinary attention to detail, which has made the reputation of the museum in the Bd Montmartre, the best historians and the best sculptors worked on the new project from authentic documents, to make the characters as life-like as possible.

The accessories, clothes, furniture and objects which contribute to the veracity of the reconstruction are copies of originals, if the museum was not able to actually find originals. But without this painstaking work and continual maintenance of the figures, there would be no "life" in the Grevin Museum. And the public makes no mistake about that: 125,000 visitors on average a year at the Forum des Halles, already ensure

the financial balance of the new establishment.

For the Musee Grevin, in addition to its cultural vocation, is also a holding company for leisure, a firm with a capital of 13,200,000 francs, quoted on the Paris Stock Exchange. The whole concern,

made up of the two Paris establishments and of a museum in Lourdes presenting scenes from the life of Jesus and of Benadette Soubirous, represents a total turnover of around 25,000,000 francs for 1984. With the expected growth of the new museum in Les

Halles, and an active policy of diversification, the commercial expansion of the Grevin Museum seems to be taking on a new dimension. And the ever-increasing public will be the first to benefit from it — Radio France Internationale.



An afternoon at the Forest of Boulogne — a new exhibit at the Forum of Halls (RFI photo)

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France, he supervised Ms. Strenger-Phillips' research and was among the physicians to review her findings.

But he admitted that the thesis offers no more than "a very plausible" scientific explanation. "We can never recreate the original conditions and we will never have absolute proof," he said. Those who believe in the Pharaoh's curse, he added, "may go on believing."

For this reporter, the thesis offered sufficient proof. But on returning from interviewing Ms. Strenger-Phillips, his car broke down a country road in the middle of a fierce summer storm.

She told the Associated Press in an interview that the explorers "came to look for gold and treasures and paid no attention to the pink, grey and green patches of fungi on the walls. That's what killed some of them."

She dismissed such theories as the presence of deadly rays, bacteria or dormant viruses as unsupported hypotheses. "Many more would have died if there were radioactive materials or bacteria deliberately placed in the tomb," she said.

Dr. Arthur Maier, one of France's pioneers in allergy studies, agreed. As head of pneumology at the Saverne hospital in eastern

France, he supervised Ms. Strenger-Phillips' research and was among the physicians to review her findings.

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## 'Tutankhamon curse' proves no more than fungus dust

By Milan Ruzicka

Associated Press  
STRASBOURG, France — "I have succumbed to a curse," British Egyptologist Hugh Evelyn-White wrote in his own blood in 1924 just before he hanged himself.

He was among the first to enter the tomb of the Pharaoh Tutankhamon following its discovery in November 1922, and was one of two dozen explorers who were to die shortly after entering the tomb. The "Pharaoh's curse" theory was born.

Now a French physician says it was so much not — literally. Dr. Caroline Stenger-Phillips

has concluded that at least six of the deaths were directly linked to the penetration of the tomb. Dr. Evelyn-White's suicide and the mysterious demise of many others were not among them.

In her doctoral thesis submitted recently to the Strasbourg University School of Medicine, she concluded that the directly-linked deaths were due to the same illness from the same cause — an allergic reaction to fungi, or mold, that grew in the airtight chambers of the tomb.

According to Ms. Stenger-Phillips, the victims contracted allergic alveolitis, a severe inflammation of the tiny air chambers in the lungs, and died of pulmonary insufficiency.

She said the fruits and vegetables the Egyptians placed in the tomb to nourish the Pharaoh through eternity, as well as all other organic substances, decayed over the centuries, creating molds and later organic dust.

Much of the fungi did not survive the millennia, but the microscopic dust did "and may have, in fact, increased its antigenic properties," she said.

Ms. Stenger-Phillips said the dust could have remained in the tomb for up to two years after its opening, but then it dissipated and there were no more victims.

She told the Associated Press in an interview that the explorers "came to look for gold and treasures and paid no attention to the pink, grey and green patches of fungi on the walls. That's what killed some of them."

She dismissed such theories as the presence of deadly rays, bacteria or dormant viruses as unsupported hypotheses. "Many more would have died if there were radioactive materials or bacteria deliberately placed in the tomb," she said.

Dr. Arthur Maier, one of France's pioneers in allergy studies, agreed. As head of pneumology at the Saverne hospital in eastern



## Cram, Coe to compete European Cup in Moscow

LONDON (R) — Triple world record holder Steve Cram and double Olympic champion Sebastian Coe head Britain's squad for the European Cup athletics final in Moscow later this month.

Cram, who has set the 1,500 metres, mile and 2,000 metres world marks in 19 days, will run the 1,500 metres in Moscow on August 17.

By then, he could hold a fourth world record. Despite an aching achilles tendon, Cram goes for a best-ever 1,000 metres on Friday in front of his home crowd at Gateshead.

Coe, who won the Olympic 1,500 metres in 1980 and 1984, hopes to be fit to run in the 800

metres in Moscow after pinching a nerve in his back during a mile race last Friday when he finished second to Switzerland's Pierre Deleze.

The men's and women's squads contain few surprises although overseas fans may be surprised by the omission of Olympic women's javelin champion Tessa Sanderson and men's European indoor 400 metres champion Todd Bennett.

Sanderson's place is taken by Fatima Whitbread, who has beaten her great rival four times this season. Sanderson will fly to Moscow as travelling reserve along with another Olympic champion, decathlete Daley Thompson.

## McEnroe beats McEnroe

STRATTON MOUNTAIN, Vermont (R) — John McEnroe, playing with an uncharacteristic lack of emotion, defeated his younger brother Patrick Monday in their first encounter in a Grand Prix tennis tournament.

"Now I feel the tournament can begin," the 26-year-old McEnroe, ranked number one in the world and top-seeded in this \$315,000 event, said after he easily defeated his 19-year-old sibling 6-1, 6-2 in the first round of the Stratton Mountain Grand Prix.

## Cairo welcomes ASU decision

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Wednesday welcomed a recommendation that it be readmitted to the Arab Sports Union (ASU) after six years of suspension for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel.

The chairman of the higher council for youth and sports,

"I'm glad it's over with," added the elder McEnroe. "This match was on my mind a lot."

Neither player showed much emotion on the court. Patrick agreed with his brother that the experience was not ideal.

John took an early 2-0 lead and never looked threatened by his brother, who plays right handed with a two-fisted backhand. John admitted he stayed in the backcourt more than usual to accommodate Patrick's strong return of serve.

## Abdul Ahad Gamaledin

described the decision taken in Rabat on Monday, prior to the start of the pan-Arab Games there, as "wise and an expression of the brotherly ties between Arab countries."

## Biondi breaks 100-metre freestyle record twice

MISSION VIEJO, California (R) — American Matt Biondi lowered the world 100-metre freestyle record to 48.95 seconds Tuesday night, becoming the first swimmer to break the 49-second mark.

A capacity crowd of 2,500 watching the U.S. long course national swimming championships cheered and whistled when Biondi broke the previous record of 49.24 seconds he had set in a preliminary heat earlier in the day.

"I don't think it has registered with me that I just swam the fastest 100-metre freestyle of all time,"

but when it does I will probably be jumping up and down with the crowd," said the low-keyed Biondi, who stands six feet six inches (1.98 metres) tall.

"I wasn't under 49 seconds by much, but I'll take it," the 19-year-old Biondi added quietly.

Earlier in the day Biondi's 49.24 beat the world record of 49.36 set by American Rowdy Gaines in a timed attempt in 1981.

Mike Heath, the American record holder in the 200 metres event, finished second to Biondi Tuesday night with a time of 50:37 seconds.

## Young Indian wins billiards championship

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Young Geet Sethi of India won the World Amateur Billiards Championship on Wednesday, spoiling a valiant comeback by 74-year-old Bob Marshall of Australia, a four-time titlist.

Sethi, 24, who was barely one year old when Marshall won his last world title in 1962, outpointed the Australian 3809-2453 in the two-day final session.

Marshall, who plays with a 54-year-old cue, trailed 1,764-2,930 at the end of the first session of the eight-hour final and could not make up the difference

in the last round. Playing top-of-the-table, 24-year-old debutant Sethi chalked up a double century break and then a triple century break after resuming play with an overnight lead of 539 points.

Marshall, who upset several players in earlier matches, seemed to be in poor form as he muffed easy shots.

Sixteen players from nine countries participated in the two-week round robin tournament, inaugurated by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

## Handicapped sports team returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's national team to the World Handicapped Athletics Championship held last week in Stoke Mandeville, Britain, returned home Wednesday.

The team achieved good results at the championships

and ranked 19th out of 36 participating teams.

The team, which participated in the championship for the fourth time, ended second among Arab participants and collected 12 gold, silver and bronze medals.

## THE Daily Crossword by Avery P. Bromfield

ACROSS

- Neck hair
- Metric measure
- Trump
- August
- Ball
- Large landmass
- Race
- Can. prov.
- Sheep
- Castle or
- Dunne
- Theater acronym
- Norm. abbr.
- Flamingo
- Heavy and clumsy
- Affluent
- High priest
- Neighborhood
- Striped creature
- Radio image
- Butt
- Feudal estate
- Fry in very little fat
- Redgrave film
- Corrida cheer
- Coin of Iran
- Battery terminal
- Oven
- Red - boat
- Money
- Witty
- Connect
- Paul of music
- Foot cover
- Pastoral
- Scholarly
- Muslim group
- Surf
- Metals
- Soft palate
- Type size
- Stripped instrument
- Shipshape
- die
- Small barrel
- out (parachute)
- mignon
- Stow
- Sings in a way
- East

DOWN

- Geological zone
- Approxing response
- Shipshape
- Terminus
- Ration
- Antonio
- Pleid
- Punla del
- Ger. industrial region
- Comp. pt.
- Collure
- Cay
- Facility
- Witty
- Connect
- Paul of music
- Foot cover
- Pastoral
- Scholarly
- Muslim group
- Surf
- Metals
- Soft palate
- Type size
- Stripped instrument
- Shipshape
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- Small barrel
- out (parachute)
- mignon
- Stow
- Sings in a way
- East

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PAITIE CESS SMOTEL  
EODIN ORICH HAVIENG  
AND FIDAU OIR EAND  
TYPE FORTYVILIN S  
EMERIT PIEM  
SITIRIDE FERDIE S  
MEICIA ROBE TALAR  
REB MARXIST TIR O  
WIND LUDEN ATIRIT  
RETRERADS OOD TEB  
AIR AUTIRY  
TWENTYFIVE ENIR  
RANGE OSTA RIDE  
ALLIED ALIAS OIRER  
MISSY BIEW SCIAM

45 Cleanest  
48 Small particle  
49 Cal. valley  
50 Yes  
51 Palm  
52 Unique thing  
53 Flying prefix  
54 Spill over  
55 It. wine city  
57 Forerunner of CIA  
58 Ordinal suffix

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## FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

### FIRST RACE 3.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Masour Mohammad Metar	S. Elmshakar	Owner		54
2- Faleh Aly	Mirwir	Owner	Ahmad	54
3- Eled Awad Saweer	Rajy	Owner		54
4- Kaban Khalil	M. Falez	Owner	Ibrahim	54
5- Sultan F. A. Jnaib	M. Sultan	Owner	Suliman	52.5
6- Mohammad Faris Harrawy	Hamzih	Owner	Mowfak	52.5
7- Khalid Hawilth Elzabin	El Khalooj	Owner		52.5
8- Ahmad Mjally El Rizik	Ghazwan	Owner		48
9- Mohammad Tawik Elayed	S. Hisban	Owner	Salim	48
10- Nalel Mitieb El Bakheet	Mabrouk	Owner	A. Jabir	48
11- A. Ellatif Salamlh	M. Hana	Owner		46.5
12- Mohammad Suliman Nabulay	Salma	Owner		46.5
13- Nawaf M. El Falez	Farah	Owner	Mahmoud	46.5

### THIRD RACE 4.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mandouh Khalid El Adwan	Azizih	Owner	Daifallah	53.5
2- Mohammad Suliman Jbrat	Sumayah	Owner	Fawaz	51.5
3- Faleh Mitak Saweer	Elanka	Owner	Yousef	51.5
4- Mohammad A. Elnaby	M. Falez	Owner		51.5
5- Hassan Aly Daham	Ajaieb	Owner	Ahmad	51.5
6- Mohammad Khalid El Falez	Sojoud	Owner		51.5
7- Hamed Abdullah El Jemary	H. Maryam	Owner	A. Jabir	50.5
8- Yousef Mohammad	Ghazwan	Owner		48.5
9- A. El Sattar Matar	El Elmshakar	Owner	Hwafak	47.5
10- Faleh Nishmy El Falez	Shadeer	Owner		45.5
11- Thami Mahary El Bakheet	Bark	Owner	Rasheed	45.5

### FIFTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stabile	Jallab	Ibrahim	57
2- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stabile	El Hmaidy	Ibrahim	55
3- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stabile	Sayyal	Ibrahim	53
4- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stabile	Zafaran	Ibrahim	53
5- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stabile			
6- Badir Hassan El Bakheet	H. El Hidan	Owner	Ahmad	52
7- Samy Yacoub Madros	Sharan	Owner	Dilio	53
8- Khalil Haddadin	Naifih	Owner	Mowfak	51.5
9- Misha El Falez	Batta	Owner	Augustien	50
10- Izzat Ghandour	Halimih	Owner		48.5

### SECOND RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Haei Noras El Falez	Waheeb	Owner	Salah	54
2- Nabeel Ibrahim Shaheen	S. Nabeel	Owner	Mahmoud	52.5
3- Nawish Mitkal El Falez	Hana	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
4- Aly Hamad	El Hadba	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
5- Tatal Aly Shahr Dlab	S. Tatal	Owner		52.5
6- Awadth Elad El Jemary	M. Usamah	Owner	A. Jabir	51
7- Salel Dawesh El Bakheet	Bakhitih	Owner	Ahmad	49.5
8- Nalel Mohammad A. El Kareem	S. Khalid	Owner		48
9- Mashour F. Alnab	N. El Salt	Owner	Suliman	48
10- Ahmad Mjally	M. Thamlr	Owner		48
11- Dawesh El Bakheet	Jazleji	Owner	Rasheed	46.5

### FOURTH RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 2200 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Khalil Haddadin	Samra	Owner		49.5
2- Saad Fatzal El Falez	Nafih	Owner	Ahmad	49.5
3- Faleh Awad El Falez	Nahhab	Owner	Rasheed	48
4- Faleh Awad El Falez	Habitaty	Owner	Saad	48.5
5- Sultan Faleh El Falez	Khatih	Owner	Dilio	46.5
6- Nimir El Hmoud	Sahrir	Owner	Mahmoud	48
7- Misha El Falez	Intisar	Owner		46.5
8- Ghailb Haddadin	Shamash	Owner	Ibrahim	46.5
9- Hary El Hadeed	Arobah	Owner	Fawaz	46.5

### SIXTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Misha El Falez	El Sbaily	Owner	Mostafa	55
2- Misha El Falez	El Akhtal	Owner	Salah	55
3- Misha El Falez	M. Elajyal	Owner	Ahmad	50
4- Misha El Falez	A. El Taleb	Owner	Augustien	47
5- Misha El Falez	El Zafir	Owner	Saad	47
6- Ghailb Haddadin	Majd	Owner	Ibrahim	46
7- Izzat Ghandour	Koban	Owner		47
8- Nimir El Hmoud	Aneef	Owner	Mahmoud	47
9- Hary El Hadeed	Diana	Owner	Fawaz	46.5

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.3330/40	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3589/94	Canadian dollars
	2.8600/10	West German marks
	3.2170/90	Dutch guilders
	2.3600/15	Swiss francs
	57.55/60	Belgian francs
	8.7150/7200	French francs
	1905/1906	Italian lire
	238.90/239.00	Japanese yen
	8.8600/50	Swedish crowns
	8.3975/4025	Norwegian crowns
	10.3050/3100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	320.50/321.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed easier, following Tuesday's lower close in Wall Street and diminishing hopes of a near term cut in U.K. bank base lending rates. But some issues moved off early lows on light but selective buying, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was down 2.3 at 1,285.2.

Arthur Bell ended 7p higher at 247. Guinness earlier raised its offer for the company, valuing ordinary shares at 262p. Bell rejected the revised offer and Guinness closed 5p down at 256. Government bonds gained around 3/4 point on sterling's firming. Wednesday afternoon and on cheap buying after the initial mark-downs. Gold shares were firm and North Americans mixed.

Major exporting companies, helped earlier by the weakness of sterling, came off the best levels as the currency rallied slightly in afternoon trading. ICI closed 5p up at 679 after 684 and Glaxo rose 2p to 1320 after 1330. Reed closed 12p to 659. GKN closed 10p off at 210 following interim results.

Oils were dull but off early lows with Bristol 2p off at 221 after 220. The U.K. government's remaining 49 per cent stake in the company is to be sold at 185p per share. B.P. lost 3p to 538. Banks were quietly lower while insurers were off the early lows. Grand Met lost 10p to 300 after press reports its U.S. subsidiary Liggett and Myers had lost a major contract.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** This is no day or evening to take any chances where your practical or financial affairs are concerned. You as well as others are apt to be stubborn and unyielding in attitude.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Give financial affairs your greatest attention today and be sure you are sensible about them in the evening.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Although you may meet with frustration in going after personal aims, if you are patient all will work out fine.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You have private worries that could keep you from accomplishing a good deal in the outside world.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Be more objective if opposition is trending your way, where a personal aim is concerned, and you win out.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Be most tactful in the business world today and don't jeopardize your good reputation. Steer clear of bigwigs.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You have to garner more data before you get into that new interest that appeals to you. Show that you know what you are doing.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Your intuition is not good today and in the evening so use only good judgment, particularly with your mate.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Don't try to force your views on an associate or much friction can arise. Later don't worry about public affairs.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Avoid an argument with a co-worker otherwise it could affect your work considerably.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Don't be forceful in trying to have a good time today, or you alienate others badly. Come to a better understanding.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Get busy at outside duties today and sidestep a possible quarrel at home. Not a good time to do any entertaining at home.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You have to be careful not to irk anyone by making mistakes either orally or in writing.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will be very magnetic and others will want to spoil your progeny. However, your son or daughter will have the desire to become a success in life and should be taught to be kind to everyone if that is to become an actuality. Sports are a must here.

### FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A day and evening to be very practical and to get into the various details connected with money, property and possessions, which should work out smoothly.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Get into worldly interests early. Be sure to pay any pressing bills and make collections possible.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Get out to the beauty or barber shop and make yourself more attractive. Handle your business carefully.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Study how you stand where practical affairs are concerned, and plan how to make improvements on them. Listen carefully.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** If you apply yourself earnestly, you can gain the personal aims that mean so much to you.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Know what your needs are in the outside world and how best to gain your aims and gain more public acclaim.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You have some new plan in mind that could be very good, but be sure to garner more information before putting it in operation.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Talk over your practical affairs with persons in business and gain good advice from them.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** A fine day for a conference with associates and planning the future better. Take better care of your health.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Get right down to business and make a big dent into that work load and get fine results.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Get into the matter of detail where amusements are concerned and then they will turn out well.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You may be rather bored with conditions at home but apply yourself and do something about it to improve them.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Get errands run, make important visits, and clear yourself of work for the weekend. Go on a spree with friends.

## Record number of Lloyd's 'names' fail solvency test

LONDON (R) — A record number of "names", the wealthy individuals who underwrite Lloyd's of London, have failed a solvency test, the insurance market announced Tuesday.

Lloyd's chief executive Mr. Ian Hay Davison told a news conference that 517 "names" — partners who are not active in underwriting but have unlimited liability — had not shown the required readily realizable assets of £100,000 (\$134,000).

Of those who failed the annual test, 325 were members of the troubled syndicates formerly managed by the PCW underwriting agency, which came under suspicion in 1982 after allegations against two of its directors.

The PCW "names", who include Saudi financier Mr. Adnan Khashoggi and Britain's Duchess of Kent, face total losses of £130 million (\$174.2 million).

A committee set up by those worst hit has alleged that the losses are due in part to fraud and mismanagement and suggested "names" think hard before submitting to the test.

The committee is organising legal action against Lloyd's, PCW and its successor agencies and maintains that the "names" should be exempted from the normal rules of liability. However, Lloyd's has so far rejected any possible financial lifeline.

Insurance industry sources

noted that not passing the test did not necessarily mean a name was insolvent as an individual. They said Lloyd's was clearly hoping that some of the PCW "names" were protesting at the way their affairs had been handled and would later prove their capacity to underwrite.

Committee member Mr. Keith Whitten told Reuters he estimated about half the PCW "names" who failed were protesting, while the others could genuinely not meet the financial requirements.

A Lloyd's spokesman declined to identify names who failed, saying that they would be posted at the end of the notice period face suspension by the Council of Lloyd's and ineligibility for what Mr. Hay Davison said would be a profitable underwriting year.

The failures mean Lloyd's will have a £65.5 million (\$87.7 million) shortfall in underwriting capacity, almost 90 per cent of it due to PCW "names". This will be met from a central fund set aside for that purpose.

The industry sources said membership at Lloyd's, a 300-year-old market and the world's largest, totalled around 26,000, with an annual underwriting capacity of about £7 billion (\$9.4 billion).

## EC ministers approve steel export cuts to U.S.

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) industry ministers have approved an agreement with Washington cutting their steel exports to the United States and have agreed how to share out the reduced sales, officials said.

The agreement, reached late Tuesday night after more than seven hours of bargaining, was hailed by diplomats and officials as a breakthrough which had prevented a trade row with the U.S.

"This is an equitable agreement which takes into consideration the vital interests of the steel industry in the U.S. as well as in the Community," Mr. Willy de Clercq, commissioner for external trade, told journalists.

The ministers finally agreed to a 25 per cent cut in exports of 11 categories of steel products for the rest of this year.

The agreement followed a consultation request made by Washington last spring because of sharply increased exports. The U.S. had made Aug. 1 a deadline for European restrictions, threatening unilateral action otherwise to slash Community imports.

Diplomats said the restriction only applied to the remaining five months of this year and the Community expected to export 198,000 tonnes more during that period.

The Community had already exported 514,000 tonnes up to last month and the diplomats said that despite the 25 per cent cut-back total exports this year would exceed the 1984 deliveries of 632,000 tonnes.

The deal was only possible after the ministers had satisfied West Germany on sharing out a separate, previously agreed quota for pipes and tubes exports to the U.S., the diplomats said.

Under a January agreement, the Community had been granted a 7.6 share of the U.S. market for its exports.

West Germany pushed hard for an extra share within this quota of the European total of 233,000 tonnes, and finally was given an extra 15,000 tonnes.

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## 'Brazil to get renewed credit'

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP) — John S. Reed, chairman and chief executive officer of Citibank, said Tuesday that international banks probably would renew \$16 billion in short term credits to Brazil that expire at the end of the month.

Speaking at a press conference in Brazil's largest city and financial centre, Mr. Reed said that despite the lack of pact between Brazil and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), "it will be possible for the banks to reach some kind of agreement" on \$10 billion in trade credits and \$6 billion in interbank credits that expire on Aug. 31.

With loans of almost \$5 billion, Citibank is Brazil's largest individual creditor. Brazil's staggering foreign debt stands at more than \$100 billion.

Mr. Reed said Citibank was willing to extend interbank and trade credit lines for another three months.

"Our feeling is that there is reason to permit the new government to have time to put together its economic plans, which would later be approved by the IMF," Mr. Reed said.

When Brazil turned to the IMF for help in 1982 and in 1983, the Washington-based organisation approved a three-year, \$4.9 billion loan. Billions of dollars more were granted by international banks.

However, last February, the IMF, claiming Brazil failed to meet targets for limiting the money supply and reducing inflation, suspended loan disbursements of \$1.42 billion. Inflation is now running at about 220 per cent.

The central bank was reported to be offering 8 1/4 per cent on one week money and 7 per cent for one-year.

It lowered its exchange rate to 0.30248/86 to the dollar from Tuesday's 0.30143/81. The spot dollar was quoted at around 0.3030315/25 in late trading.

YPE is burdened with a debt of nearly \$6 billion. Despite a vigorous exploration programme over the past two years, it has failed to make important oil finds.

Argentina exports about \$350 million a year in petroleum by-products.

Oil companies were reluctant to sign contracts with YPE, fearing it would be unable to pay for the work performed due to a shortage of dollar reserves stemming from the debt crisis.

But Mr. Storani said if reserves are not available, YPE would pay the companies with crude oil and refined products.

Right-wing parties have strongly supported the plan.

Conservative politician Mr. Alvaro Alsogaray said: "We must attract investment capital, make it produce the oil and gas, then we should charge the corresponding taxes and royalties, because the state does not have the resources to carry out the production."

But Left-wing politician Mr. Raul Caballero said he opposed the new contracts because "we become importers of our own crude."

The decision was partly due to the economic restrictions facing Argentina as a result of its \$48 billion foreign debt and was also aimed at increasing exports to help meet debt payments and foster economic growth.

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## Economist sees major role for small, private firms

WASHINGTON (USIA) — International aid agencies and the governments of many developing countries are now aware of the role that small enterprises can play "in providing productive employment and earnings opportunities," according to a Michigan State University economist.

Dr. Carl Liedholm pointed out last month at a congressional hearing that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) increasingly is focusing on the role of the small entrepreneur. He said USAID Administrator Mr. M. Peter McPherson, in recent statements, stressed the importance of "mobilising an entrepreneurial revolution" in developing countries.

Dr. Liedholm stressed the need to change the general policy governing business firms in most developing countries. He said the governments of most developing countries tend to favour the large firm over the small firm, with special tax concessions, credit and trade policies.

"The most important first step... is to eliminate the existing policy biases against the small private producer," Dr. Liedholm stated.

He also stressed the need to increase the demand for products from small private firms.

Since most small firms are in rural areas, Dr. Liedholm called for favourable agricultural policies, such as pricing, so that increased rural income can "provide a powerful stimulus" for future growth.

Multilateral development banks can help by advocating policy reforms rather than project implementation, he said. Innovative credit schemes by Multilateral Development Banks, geared to the smallest of firms and "screened in locally-based banks on the basis of the borrower's character," have been successful, according to Dr. Liedholm.

He also urged technical assistance to rural banks "to enable them to develop more effective methods of lending to small firms."

Small-scale firms (those with fewer than 50 workers) form a significant component of the industrial sectors of most developing countries. They account for most of the country's industrial employment in light consumer goods related to clothing, furniture, food and drink.

Most of the small industrial firms are located in rural areas with populations less than 20,000.

Most of the small firms employ from one to five persons.

Almost all the small firms are privately owned and organised as sole proprietorships.

Women own and run a significant number of small firms in many developing countries.

Small-scale industries are growing at a faster rate than large-scale industries in some countries.

The primary markets for small firms are local, with rural and low-income households the main customers.

Small-scale industries are almost always more labour-intensive and therefore are better able to absorb a developing country's large pool of unskilled labour.

Oil companies were reluctant to sign contracts with YPE, fearing it would be unable to pay for the work performed due to a shortage of dollar reserves stemming from the debt crisis.

But Mr. Storani said if reserves are not available, YPE would pay the companies with crude oil and refined products.

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# South Africa praises Reagan as 'dependable ally'

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — South Africa, facing a storm of international protest over its clampdown on township unrest, lauded President Reagan Wednesday for voicing understanding of its decision to impose emergency rule.

A commentary on state-run radio, which reflects government thinking, praised Mr. Reagan for his "simple honesty", describing him as "his own man... no modern leader has been less susceptible to even the most intense outside pressure."

Mr. Reagan suggested at a news conference in Washington on Monday that some South African security force action was justified to curb violence.

The radio commentary concluded: "For the democratic Western reformist, South Africa has no more dependable ally in the

Western World than the president of the United States."

Emergency rule was imposed in two riot-torn areas of South Africa on July 21. Police said Wednesday that 1,459 people had been detained under the new regulations of whom 597 had been freed.

As violence flared overnight in Natal, which is outside the emergency zones and has so far been little troubled by riots that have killed more than 500 people in 19 months, police used tear gas and fired rubber bullets at black crowds.

Mr. Reagan, in his Monday remarks, also implied that relations with Pretoria had cooled recently and said he would continue to call for an end to the state of emergency.

Wednesday's radio commentary referred only to Reagan's support for Pretoria's policies, congratulating him on "piercing the elaborate screen of lies and distortions" which it accused "left-wing politicians, media and street activists" of erecting about South Africa.

Just when South Africans must have begun to feel that every leader in the Western World was determined to see no justification whatsoever for the state of emergency... the president of the United States stepped in and broke up the farce.

"All he really did was to state

the obvious... it was the fact that he was prepared to do so that mattered," it said.

In Cape Town the pro-government Afrikaans newspaper Die Burger expressed gratitude to Mr. Reagan, saying in an editorial that he clearly regarded the state of emergency as justified.

Meanwhile protests erupted in Durban's black townships Wednesday as youths waged street battles with police, erected burning barricades in roads and set alight a school, houses and trucks, witnesses and police said.

The unrest broke a relative calm in Durban that has prevailed there through the past 11 months of protests elsewhere in the country and left more than 500 black dead. Durban is outside the state-of-emergency area proclaimed on July 20 in protest-torn areas.

## 8 South Pacific states sign anti-nuclear treaty

RAROTONGA, Cook Islands (R) — Australia, New Zealand and six small South Pacific island states have signed a treaty declaring a nuclear-free zone covering most of the Pacific Ocean south of the equator.

The agreement, dubbed the Treaty of Rarotonga, was agreed and signed on the 40th anniversary of the atom bomb attack on Hiroshima.

It bans ownership, use, stationing or testing of nuclear devices and the dumping of nuclear waste, but allows individual countries to set their own policies on calls by nuclear-capable ships and aircraft.

The treaty was proposed last year by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke who Wednesday called the adoption a "remarkable achievement."

It was formally signed by the region's two major nations and some of its smallest — Fiji, Western Samoa, Niue, Kiribati, Tuvalu and the Cook Islands.

All thirteen nations at the South Pacific Forum had endorsed and adopted the treaty hours before hand.

"It represents a determination by this region that the countries in it are not going to up the stakes (militarily)," New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said.

The forum will now ask the five nuclear powers, the United States, Soviet Union, France, China and Britain, to sign protocols committing them to observe the treaty.

France has a nuclear test site in French Polynesia and is not expected to sign more than one of the protocols but Mr. Hawke and Mr. Lange said they are confident of support from the other powers.

Mr. Hawke told reporters he discussed the draft treaty with United States Secretary of State George Shultz last month. "I believe they understand the purposes of the treaty and I hope that they will respond positively to the approach," he added.

Australian uranium exports were earlier questioned by Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands but Mr. Hawke said the exports were for peaceful uses and did not contravene the treaty.

He also rejected suggestions that lengthy visits to Perth by U.S. nuclear submarines could be seen as stationing nuclear weapons.

The zone stretches from Australia's Indian Ocean coastline to the Latin American nuclear-free zone in the Eastern Pacific and from Kiribati north of the equator, to the 60th parallel in the south where it joins the demilitarised, nuclear-free Antarctic treaty area.

## China's rising political star gets profile lift

PEKING (R) — Rising political star Hu Qili is meeting increasing numbers of foreign visitors as the Chinese leadership groom him to take over as Communist Party chief, foreign analysts said Wednesday.

But they said that, despite rumors circulating earlier this year, Mr. Hu Qili is not expected to be promoted to the post at next month's special party conference. He will probably replace present Party Chief Hu Yaobang in 1987.

Hu Qili, 56, met three foreign delegations on Sunday and an Australian delegation on Monday. One Australian diplomat described him as looking "young, fit, active and confident."

Top leader Deng Xiaoping called the September conference to help speed the hand-over of power from the old men who still predominate in the ruling politburo and Central Committee to younger, better-educated people such as Mr. Hu.

Mr. Hu, currently head of the party's secretariat, is expected to be promoted to the politburo at the conference along with a number of other people hand-picked by Mr. Deng to continue his work of reforming China's economy.

But some of the older members of the politburo, including Ye Jianying, 88, Chen Yun, 80, Li Xian-nian, 80, and Mr. Deng himself are not expected to retire this time, Western diplomats said.

"Hu Qili is clearly being groomed for the party chief post, but it is too premature for him to be elevated next month," said one diplomat. "He has to get his feet wet first. He isn't even a politburo member yet."

The usually well-informed Hong Kong magazine Zheng Ming reported in its latest issue that there would be no basic changes in the Chinese leadership line-up unless there were deaths during the next month.

## Soviets deploy MiG-31s, Japan reports

TOKYO (R) — Competition of a new trans-Siberian railway and deployment of an advanced fighter plane in the Far East have heightened the Soviet military threat to Japan, a defense white paper said Wednesday.

The paper said the introduction of the MiG-31 Foxhound was one of the factors "which has made the military situation more harsh in the areas surrounding Japan."

According to data published in April by the U.S. Defense Department, the MiG-31 is the first Soviet aircraft with true "look-down/shoot-down capability". Its build-up continued through 1984 in the Far East military district, the department said.

The white paper also said: "It is worthy of note that the com-

pletion of the Bam Railway (known as the second trans-Siberian railway) at the end of last September has given the Soviet Union increased capability of transportation of military supplies to the Far East region."

The Bam Railway runs from central Siberia to the Far Eastern coastal town of Komsomol'sk-na-Amure. The original trans-Siberian railway runs too close to the Chinese border for strategic comfort.

The white paper said Japan's goal, set in 1976, to become capable of defending itself against conventional attack without outside help had now become "an urgent task."

"The Soviet Union, deploying military forces around our coun-

try, has been continuously strengthening its might in terms of quality and quantity," the white paper said.

"This fact is not only making the military situation in the region severe but is also increasing the latent threat to Japan."

The white paper noted the restraints placed on Japanese defense efforts in 1976 when military spending was limited to one per cent of gross national product (GNP). In the current fiscal year defense spending was targeted to reach 0.997 per cent of the GNP.

The white paper did not explicitly say the limit should be scrapped. But it said spending so far had not accomplished the 1976 goal which it described as "the minimum defense capability needed by Japan."

## Chinese typhoon kills 177

PEKING (Agencies) — A typhoon which struck the Eastern Chinese province of Zhejiang killed 177 people, injured about 1,400 others and devastated a huge area of farmland, the official China Daily said Wednesday.

It said the typhoon last week, China's sixth this year, destroyed 20,000 homes, sank or badly damaged about 1,400 boats, mangled fishing vessels, burst dams and caused widespread flooding and damage to the province's irrigation system.

About 30,000 hectares (74,000 acres) of cropland were destroyed and a further 160,000 hectares (395,000 acres) damaged, it added.

It said thousands of soldiers and local officials fought the floods.

The principal crops in Zhejiang are rice, cotton, wheat, corn, sorghum and vegetables. The paper gave no detailed breakdown of crop damage.

Among the sunken vessels was a 500-ton Hong Kong ship that took refuge near the harbour of Looing. Local residents rescued the ship's 10 crew members, the report said.

## Pravda: U.S. will not join ban in time

MOSCOW (R) — The present U.S. nuclear weapons testing programme is long-term and will not end in time for the United States to join in a mutual test ban with the Soviet Union, the official Kremlin newspaper Pravda said Wednesday.

Moscow has dismissed President Reagan's suggestion that the United States could eventually join a test ban as "hazy remarks."

"Some people may get the impression that the United States may agree to the termination of nuclear tests some time in the near future," Pravda said.

"The president himself dispelled illusions of this kind, bluntly mentioning specifically the tests connected with the programme of developing the Mid-geman missiles, intended until the end of the eighties."

Pravda said the United States was deliberately ignoring a chance to take a significant step towards eventual nuclear disarmament.

"The United States shows once again that it is not seeking to discuss in a businesslike and concrete way and, most importantly, to resolve practically the issues related to nuclear arms limitation," the newspaper said.

## Chile sends 14 opposition leaders into internal exile

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's military government has banished 14 leaders of opposition labour and human rights groups to a remote southern town, the Interior Ministry said.

A ministry statement Tuesday night accused the 10 men and four women of joining demonstrations which erupted after a civilian judge ruled last week that police were involved in the brutal murders in March of three Communists.

They are to spend three months in Melinka, an island some 1,300 kilometres south of Santiago, under President Augusto Pinochet's constitutional powers to arrest and banish citizens.

Relatives of the exiled leaders, who were arrested on Sunday, peacefully occupied the European Community Commission's Chilean office Tuesday to ask European governments to help obtain their release.

Human rights groups say another 20 people remain under arrest after taking part in anti-government demonstrations since the judge's ruling last Thursday

and in a graveyard ceremony to pay homage to the murdered Communists.

Judge Jose Canovas, whose ruling lashed out at a scandal which forced the resignation of the head of the para-military police, agreed Tuesday to continue handling the case.

He had declared himself unable to try the 14 policemen involved and sent the case to a military court which declined to handle it, saying Canovas's charges were based only on well-founded assumptions.

Gen. Pinochet, while appointing Gen. Rodolfo Stange to succeed police chief Gen. Cesar Mendoza last week, warned opponents not to try and take advantage of the scandal to further what he called their "petty interests."

Police used water cannon Tuesday to flush some 100 protesters from Santiago's central square, and political parties of the left and right called for demonstrations "in defence of life" to be staged Thursday and Friday.

## Philippine minister sees no early elections likely

MANILA (R) — Philippine Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono said Wednesday he saw no immediate possibility of early elections for the presidency or the National Assembly.

He also told reporters that if a presidential election were held, there was no chance of Imelda Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos, being on the ticket.

Asked whether the ruling New Society Movement (NSM) might call on Mrs. Marcos to be a candidate, Rono replied: "Oh no, I think that's way out, way out."

The possibility of Mr. Marcos resigning and of dissolving parliament, which was elected last year, arose at a late-night KBI caucus last week at the presidential palace.

The palace said the party was

seriously considering whether Mr. Marcos should resign and the assembly be dissolved so they could "get a new mandate from the people."

It cited opposition moves in the assembly to impeach Mr. Marcos and the adverse impact this might have on the government's economic recovery programme and its anti-insurgency campaign. The president was elected to a six-year term in 1981.

Mr. Rono said he had neither the desire nor the inclination to be on an election ticket with Mr. Marcos as a vice-presidential candidate.

Mr. Rono's name, as well as that of the president's ambitious and politically-powerful wife, had been suggested by newspapers as possible candidates in the next presidential election.

## Challenger lands safely after trouble-plagued mission

EDWARDS AIR BASE, California (R) — Space shuttle Challenger returned safely to earth and a top U.S. official called the flight "the most important scientific mission ever" despite an engine shutdown on lift off and other early mishaps.

Speaking to reporters several hours after the craft touched down on a dry lake bed here after the eight-day mission, Dr. Burton Edelson, an administrator of the U.S. space programme, said that 80 per cent of the scientific goals were met during the eight-day voyage.

"This is the most important scientific mission we have ever had," Edelson said.

Another programme official said engineers would immediately begin a check of the engine which shut down and added that a serious problem could delay the next shuttle flight scheduled in three weeks.

The crew of seven, which had won an extra day in space to continue studying the sun, clambered down a set of portable steps in the sunshine and shook hands with ground crew members.

Challenger dropped out of its orbit of 305 kilometres, 80 kilometres lower than intended, and, with less fuel on board than had been originally anticipated, fired small thruster rockets to pull the

craft down into the earth's gravity. With a double sonic boom, heard in Los Angeles 160 kilometres away, it announced its arrival over Edwards Air Base in the California desert before it made a sweeping right-hand turn and came in to land.

An estimated crowd of 18,000, braving the desert heat of 110 degrees Fahrenheit (43 centigrade), applauded as Challenger came to a halt on a lakebed runway. Challenger's mission, the 50th manned flight of the U.S. space programme, had been plagued by mechanical mishaps and delays.

A galaxy of scientific instruments was housed aboard a European-built Spacelab, a 10-metre sled-like platform, to study the sun's surface, probe the earth's atmosphere and search for clues of "black holes" believed to exist in space.

But, until the final days, the crew, consisting of solar physicist Loren Acton and John-David Bartoe, geophysicist Anthony England, astronomer Karl Henize and physician Story Musgrave as well as mission commander Gordon Fullerton and pilot Roy Bridge, could not persuade a \$60-million telescope aiming device to work. The telescope finally sent back detailed pictures of the sun's surface.

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkin

### URBAN ATTACHMENTS

By Dorothy G. Canaan

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### DIAGRAMLESS

By Mary Cee Willett

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## Priest sued for revealing confession

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A woman has named her priest in a \$5 million lawsuit which claims he violated the sanctity of confession by revealing that she had embezzled from the church. In the suit Sheridan Anne Edwards, 38, alleges that she confessed to Rector William Rankin that she had taken \$28,000 from the women's Guild of St. Stephens Episcopal Church in Belvedere, California. He then conspired with the church's governing body which turned the case over to police, she said. As a result, she was convicted of embezzlement and is waiting to begin a seven-month jail sentence. Edwards' lawyer, Patrick McMahon, said the woman paid back the money before her trial and was upset that the priest failed to keep her confession a secret. McMahon said the lawsuit accuses the rector, along with other church members, of causing emotional distress, fraud, invasion of privacy and negligence. Edwards said she took the money while working as a volunteer bookkeeper for the guild. She said she turned to the priest for forgiveness. "He was angry and shouted at me that this was a case of grand larceny and what I needed was a good attorney," she said.

## Soviet floating dock disrupts traffic

ISTANBUL (R) — A huge Soviet floating dock, over 300 metres long and cruising at around two knots, halted shipping in the Bosphorus for over five hours Wednesday morning, port authorities said. They said the dock, towed by tug boats, is on its way to the Black Sea from Yugoslavia, where it was used for the repair of Soviet ships. "We halted the traffic for the safety of other large vessels since with the tugs the convoy is 600 metres long," a port official said.

## Officials cover up rapes by their sons

PEKING (R) — Senior Communist Party and police officials covered up for sons who gang-raped and molested 139 women over four years in one North-East China city, party inspectors revealed Wednesday. The sons of high cadres in Bei'an Heilongjiang province, led three rapist gangs from 1979 which "seriously harmed the physical and psychological health of their victims", the party's discipline inspection committee said in a circular. A provincial court last December condemned five of the rapists to death, gave four suspended death sentences and jailed 27 for various terms up to life, according to the circular published in the official People's Daily. While acting as the local supervisor of a nationwide campaign to use stiff punishments to deter crime, Bei'an City Council Vice-Chairman Ren Jinglong visited his son's victims to make sure the rapes were not reported. The head of the city's People's Political Consultative Conference, another official council, threw out a young woman who came to his house to complain his son had raped her.

## Police official sacked for corruption

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet police official in charge of an anti-corruption department in the northern Caucasus has been sacked for abuse of authority after revelations of a house-building scandal in the area Pravda reported Wednesday. The Communist Party daily said the official turned a blind eye to people building private homes bigger than the permitted size and embezzling building equipment to sell on the black market. Since the scandal was originally revealed in June, 27 people have been tried and sentenced, according to the paper. For the past few months the Soviet media have frequently focused on similar cases as part of a drive initiated by Kremlin Chief Mikhail Gorbachev to increase efficiency and eradicate corruption.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

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### THE KING'S EXPOSED

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